The Sunday Oregonian.

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LISTLESS

With white arms [illegible]
Of [illegible]
My [illegible]
Tendril [illegible]
If I had known if I had [illegible]
While the bright day was [illegible]

To day—ah w[illegible]
To-day is fair
But need I [illegible]
What a [illegible] air
[illegible] the morning [illegible]
[illegible] from the hill [illegible]

Sweet yester [illegible]
[illegible] has be[illegible]
[illegible] away
[illegible]
[illegible] somewhere [illegible]
[illegible] trifle left behind

A leaf wind [illegible]
That flutters [illegible]
When all alone
The woods and I
[illegible] that I used to w[illegible]
[illegible] dark beauty of my hair

The tender eyes
That smiled to m[illegible]
If those dear eyes
Again might shine
[illegible] might float along the way
[illegible] loved [illegible] yesterday

Oh love! oh, love
No use tired hands
To reach across
The fading sands
[illegible] not there the gifts that lay
[illegible] white arms of yesterday

—Home Journal

TRESPASSES.

[illegible] Francisco Evening Post which is [illegible] by Col Julius Petrarch Jacks[illegible] as [illegible] Mr Derrick Dodd (who is no relation [illegible] Gale) is a most remarkable [illegible] of the [illegible]th inst has but one [illegible], written by Col Jackson pre[illegible] the deep and abstruse subject [illegible] Now we know the reason [illegible] on former occasions has [illegible] Gen. Ulysses Grant from the [illegible] It is natural that a man [illegible] good word for his relations

[illegible] have the authority of Mr James [illegible] renown for the statement [illegible] Fair is not a well man ' I am [illegible] this fact, because it relieves the [illegible] deal of odium He gave up [illegible] worth of valuable property [illegible] rid of his children and their [illegible] had gone through long years of [illegible] for his sake and in all [illegible] had done as much to make him a [illegible] he had ever done himself We [illegible] the senator was 'not a well man [illegible] leave such a woman for a Wash[illegible], who will bleed him of his [illegible] leave him in his age and his [illegible] ill-health and a victim of [illegible] that Lubricative Jeems [illegible] Comstock has been more of a [illegible] to him

[illegible] United States senators now and [illegible] last week, reminds me of a [illegible] the latter gentleman's life dur[illegible] know nothing campaign of [illegible] filling a series of appointments [illegible] of the democratic state cen[illegible], and one of them was at Colum[illegible] of Jim Coffroth, then in his palmy [illegible] made a very elaborate and [illegible] was loudly applauded by the [illegible] of the audience Coffroth got up [illegible] the native Americans cheered vocif[illegible] saw his opportunity He did [illegible] to make any votes among the Irish [illegible] drink and fight and were there [illegible] so Jim began

[illegible] In rising to address you to [illegible] dear old home among the pine clad [illegible], I almost feel constrained to [illegible] the foot of old that my foot is on [illegible]. But before entering upon [illegible] of the issues submitted to us in [illegible] I must be permitted to pause [illegible] a brief tribute to the tal[illegible] who has preceded me While [illegible] the sentiments he has prom[illegible] this stand, or sympathize with [illegible] which he is doing battle, I can at [illegible] for admiring the man And [illegible] defeated in this struggle [illegible] not believe it will be), I shall [illegible] in the enemy's ranks [illegible] will be my gallant antag[illegible] just spoken the brilliant [illegible] and erudite jurist, the digni[illegible] gentleman, Eugene Casserly

[illegible] in the audience gave a roar of [illegible]. Coffroth went on and made [illegible] brilliant speeches but the Irish [illegible] as church mice He closed [illegible] of cheers and as he was turning [illegible] rostrum a big and burly Pat [illegible] shirt came up and extended his [illegible] "Ye'll permit me to remark, [illegible], that yer spache was an illo[illegible] and I'll spake although The compli[illegible] Misther Casserly was underst[illegible], sor '

[illegible] doubt of it Jerry ' replied Coff[illegible] man never loses anything by a [illegible] "

[illegible] agin sor replied Jerry Boyle [illegible] on the ground respects ye sor [illegible] And ye'll permit me to [illegible] yer [illegible] is only [illegible] yer fortisher in ray

[illegible] Deady went down to hold court [illegible] Hoffman in 1867 the time the cele[illegible] McDougall case was tried he was [illegible] quiet, sociable dinner at the house [illegible] L Barnes who was Mr Casserly's [illegible] at the time Judge Lake sat next t[illegible] and Mr Casserly immediately [illegible] The scene opened with Yaquina bay [illegible] as they were being dispensed [illegible] in his cold bland way [illegible], Judge that you don't get many [illegible] up in Oregon ' [illegible]; we do, ' replied Judge Deady and [illegible] before you got them

[illegible] of the aeronaut fraternity have be[illegible] by the loss of a French crank [illegible] up in a balloon and came down in [illegible] waters of the North sea It is a mat[illegible] conjecture whether the ranks of the [illegible] augmented by a rush of one on this [illegible], but the death of each fool makes just [illegible] additional room in the world for men [illegible] and common sense

[illegible] amusing to see how the newspapers are [illegible] up candidates for the presidency one [illegible] knocking them over the next One [illegible] told that Hon Sammy Tilden is as [illegible] ever, that he has licked his negro [illegible] overbroiling a beefsteak and then [illegible] to say nothing about it and we [illegible] that he is paralyzed and has to be fed up[illegible] One day we learn that Judge [illegible] expects the support of the Ohio dem[illegible] and the next day we are told that he [illegible] take it for a gift at an Indian p[illegible] In like manner pass before us the portly [illegible] the scholarly McDonald the long [illegible] Voorhees and the granger like Hen[illegible] Now it is a grave doubt if any demo[illegible] be elected president If there were no [illegible] fools in the world and no demo[illegible] managers the democratic party might [illegible] candidate I suppose However that [illegible] the time comes they will put up some [illegible] from the Atlantic seaboard and then turn [illegible] the great west and solid South and say [illegible] your majorities

[illegible] colonial states might as well [illegible] part [illegible] to-day as of America [illegible] are to the rest [illegible] Maine is [illegible] best of the lot because it is the most [illegible] character Take the rest of them [illegible] they represent nothing but [illegible] capital and [illegible] wealth When [illegible] was ascertained in New York that there was [illegible] and railroad company in Oreg[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee, St Louis and Cincinnati These cities represent American industry and energy in its highest type and evince their pluck at every turn of the wheels in the car of progress They come west to find their former citizens melting galena in Wyoming, crushing gold quartz in Idaho, working placers in eastern Oregon, roasting silver in Montana, planting vines and [illegible] in California and tapping forty acres of wheat in the vast grain garden of Washington territory The vigor of the western brain and the nerve of the western arm is imprinted upon the towers of San Francisco and wharves of Portland alike It is hewn into every fence rail in the grain garden of the Willamette and every sluice box on Powder river The same restless spirit which led the trapper into the headwaters of the Illinois and Au Sable eighty years ago has toiled patiently across the sage brush and silence of the Idaho plains to plant fair orchards and green gardens all the way from the Boise to the Skagit

The progress and advancement of the Pacific states is due in seven cases out of every ten to the pluck and patience of western men The men of the Pacific states are representatives of a majority west of the Alleghanies to the extent of nearly seventy per cent of their entire population They are not the conservative capitalists and bloated bondholders of the country but the strong arms and brave hearts that have borne the ax and bible in either hand into the wilderness True children of the border they are familiar with the red man's whoop from the hour they first sat on their fond mothers knees It is from this element and not from the arrogant and pursepr[illegible] which has hitherto moved at the beck and call of August Belmont that the future president of the United States must be chosen if the democrats hope to elect him The Atlantic states have the population but they represent nothing but wealth gained by the devious operations of the tariff laws thirty producing states robbed by special legislation to enrich half a dozen non producing states That is all

The death of Archbishop Blanchet last Monday night was no matter of surprise to me for the veteran soldier of the cross had lived well past the allotted [illegible] of [illegible] arch[illegible] of old [illegible] had scarcely blown away from the guns of Waterloo he spent sixty out of his eighty eight years in the wilderness Since the great [illegible] of baptism went forth in the trackless wilds living upon [illegible] the cause of Christianity [illegible] enrolled upon its banner no knight more loyal to the cause of the meek and lowly Nazarene [illegible] of civilization [illegible] standard bearer of the eternal truth [illegible] The advancing years of our greatness as a state shall hold the name of the patriot priest in deep reverence The church has no whiter crown than that which she lays upon the green mound where sleeps the first Catholic bishop of Oregon When he was born America was but a narrow strip of land beside the rude Atlantic waves He lived to see the great army of progress march westward firm paced and slow but with irresistible force till our nation's star wrought banner dipped its glowing fringes in the western sea

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well " His grave is not in sight of the city which he had seen rise from obscurity to its present graceful proportions But in his interment the eternal fitness of things was manifest They lay him down to await the resurrection morn, at the quiet little village of St Paul peopled nearly forty years ago by French Canadians like himself most of whom have already preceded the good old bishop across the shadowy river In the same churchyard with his flock of nearly fifty years gone by the patriotic priest and his humble flock alike repose

Under the sod and the dew
Awaiting the judgment day

Over the arid and rocky plains the brave old priest toiled more than half a century ago with slow but unfaltering step on his errand of love He lies with his grand old face turned to the eastward smiling his blessings upon the grand army of progress that fell in the trail over which he bore the cross with mingled hope doubt and fear [illegible] That God for whom [illegible] after [illegible] and toil has welcomed the [illegible] rest

I see that the heated term of weather in New York has caused a great many deaths within the past few days Among those was that of an aged colored woman [illegible] Hamilton who was reported to be 115 years of age I am disposed to doubt [illegible] hot weather story [illegible] him a believer in the truth of that [illegible] maxim Whisky will [illegible]

Among the alleged men of letters to whom fortune has been kind is John Hay the author of Little Breeches and other [illegible] to whom the late Amasa Stone left [illegible] million [illegible] and others put it at half a million This individual has written enough literary garbage to entitle him to a quit claim deed to the lot upon which the bakery once stood but as he is now wealthy we suppose we shall not be afflicted with any more of his Pike county poetry as it were If his fortune is really two millions, he can go to Europe and fall in with some second hand German prince [illegible] will be allowed to pay for the beer and [illegible] his own unpoetic idea [illegible] around the throne

The average granger is never particular in his [illegible] weapons The fact that Farmer Ayers (who never made pills for a living) threw a somewhat decayed and [illegible] [illegible] California [illegible] of Governor Stanford's chattel [illegible] accompanied by the bitter [illegible] on the part of the Pacific element in that state [illegible]

The British government owns the house at Washington in which its minister [illegible] Sackville West resides [illegible] It is likely that Portland [illegible] the capital of the United States [illegible] the only foreign government represented [illegible]

FISCATORIALLY SPEAKING.

[illegible] Helens [illegible] lava beds by parallel courses till they mingle their waters together in a small round prairie fringed with tall firs and cedars Through the lava beds [illegible] to the three little streams [illegible] over rocks and among boulders [illegible] and every foot of them [illegible] fishing [illegible] pluck and patience [illegible] the little stream [illegible] Lewis river You can [illegible] a saddle horse for yourself in order to pack your camp outfit [illegible] take a narrow trail that has been worn [illegible] by the Indian weary of [illegible] The first day's ride of twenty miles will bring you to a small prairie [illegible] the Salatchie where you will find blackberries for your supper and a [illegible] or two among the blackened stumps There is good water and passable fishing Next morning repack your camp kit and start up the mountain side You have but eighteen miles to go but you will do well to make it in six hours for the trail is steep and [illegible] with brush which nearly combs you off your horse's back at every other step At last you reach the lava beds and camp within two miles of the glittering snow With cool air clear water and sound sleep to aid you why should you not enjoy health, which is the greatest of life's blessings

Another resort at this season is to be found at [illegible] on Camano island in the eastern passage of Puget Sound And for those who do not fancy camp life and sleeping out of doors (which is to me the principal attraction of woodland rambles) I can recommend this place as having [illegible] hotel with a telegraph office and daily communication with the outside world The fishing is [illegible] long and narrow lake on the island half a mile [illegible] of the town [illegible] Olympia and [illegible] Should you [illegible] Dungeness [illegible] which is excellent sport to be had for the asking Neah bay is [illegible] and will be found a very delightful [illegible] as a bathing place although you have to go quite a distance before you can catch any trout There are elk in the woods however and the glory of killing one of these forest lords will go a long way

The Nestucca is a river of which the average Portlander knows but little and that only by seeing its tortuous course traced on a map It rises in the coast range somewhere in the southwest corner of Yamhill county and flows through rocky gorges and trackless canyons to the sea which it enters somewhere near the southern boundary of Tillamook county It is but little known to our local fly fishers, but to the farmers of Polk and Yamhill it has been a summer elysium for some years past In the sultry August days after the wheat is cut and before it is threshed scores of them lock up their houses and betake themselves to the Coast Range for a couple of weeks During this period the girls pick berries to be canned for winter use the boys catch trout while pater familias brings his old [illegible] rifle to his shoulder and drops an antlered monarch in his tracks that the family may have smoked venison hams among the rest of the winter's provisions [illegible]

The Tillamook river [illegible] the people of Yamhill county [illegible]

[illegible] Take a shingle [illegible] about half an inch thick at the [illegible] end of a stick about sixteen inches long Take a trout from fourteen to sixteen inches long, split him down the back and [illegible] to the shingle so as to spread him well apart Wait till the fire burns down so that it ceases to smoke and then set your shingle up before it so that as you butter the head of the trout it will run down all through the meat Put on salt and pepper when you take the fish off your shingle and you will agree with me that it is a very toothsome morsel For a boiled fish you will require a sauce of milk and butter thickened with bread crumbs

Venison should be another standard article of food in the camp and the man who cannot eat it at least twice a day has no relish for outdoor life Not an ounce of a deer's flesh should be allowed to go to waste The bones will furnish you a delicious soup, the head can be baked under the ashes [illegible] the best camp cook I ever saw used to hack all the meat off the deer's neck for sausage before he threw the bones into the soup kettle As for grouse, snipe, pheasants and ducks there is but one way to cook them besides broiling [illegible] the camp stew, in which [illegible] mixed with grouse [illegible] mountains of the Cascade range [illegible] the hunter's kettle

Do not fail [illegible] with a tent if you [illegible] to stay longer than three days, and don't take white blankets for grey are preferable and the [illegible] color still better Pitch your tent a short distance from the creek or river and about twenty yards [illegible] your camp table and kitchen so that the flies will not come about the place where you sleep [illegible] off the boughs and lay them on the ground at least a foot deep before you spread your blankets on them In starting for camp get a box at least 5x3 feet and divide it off into three compartments into one of which pack your ironware and nail down securely This box you can [illegible] up endwise when you reach camp and it will serve you as a cupboard Remember that each man should take his turn of one day as camp keeper No well regulated camp is ever to be left wholly alone Some neighboring campers may be in need of something you can spare as well as not, and yet on arriving at your camp and finding no one there be deterred from touching anything no matter how trifling its value And remember also that you are at all times liable to be in need of similar accommodations Nor must you forget to take along a little box of needles and thread for the cat briars will tear your clothes and you should mend them thoroughly before starting out again

A word as to clothing may not be amiss at this [illegible] What you [illegible]

And now having given you all the advice of which I am the possessor let me wish every lover of the rod and gun a pleasant summer [illegible]

THE LATE DR CHAMBERS.

[illegible] should not have been [illegible] and in particular that one [illegible] should not have lived to [illegible] consummation though he had practically seen the completion of that public spirited enterprise on which lately he had specially set his heart It appears that for many years Dr Chambers had been subject [illegible] his medical adviser that it was almost [illegible] he would be unable to [illegible] his great work in St Giles He had been able to take very little nourishment for a considerable time but the immediate cause of his death was that low form of inflammation of the lungs which is common in people of advanced age He was seized with this ailment three or four days ago and he gradually sank under it breathing his last shortly before 2 [illegible] yesterday morning

Of his life and labors Dr W Chambers has fortunately left ample record in several of his literary works notably in the Memoir of his brother Robert, with whose history he was naturally led to interweave autobiographic reminiscences He was born on the 16th of April 1800 in the quiet little burg of Peebles where his ancestors had dwelt for many generations The Chamberses would appear to have long been woolen manufacturers substantial and respectable people, though living in plain and homely style William's father had however turned his attention to cotton-spinning which had then been recently introduced into Glasgow and was at one time in a prosperous way, having as many as 100 looms at work while his income enabled him to live on an equality with the best families of the place His mother Jean Gibson came also of a good Border stock and her memory both he and his brother Robert cherished most lovingly to their lives end Mrs Chambers is described as a "delicate lady like woman" and her influence seems to have had great effect in shaping the careers of her sons A reverse of fortune which overtook the family before the boys were out of their teens transformed [illegible] in their eyes to a heroine, and certainly in [illegible] subsequent struggle with adversity there was much to excite the admiration of even less partial witnesses [illegible]

[illegible] father who, though somewhat deficient in business capacity was apparently possessed of literary tastes had acquired a copy of the Encyclopedia Brittannica and from these volumes in the quietude of a garret where they were stored, the brothers acquired much useful information while whetting that love for literature which was to give bent to their future lives The business affairs of the elder Chambers having at last become hopelessly embarrassed the family quitted Peebles and in December 1813 removed to Edinburgh the good mother William avouches having but a few shillings in [illegible] pocket while there was not so much as a halfpenny in his [illegible] After narrowly escaping [illegible] Chambers [illegible] apprenticed to Mr John Sutherland [illegible] His father about this time removed to [illegible] to manage a salt factory and [illegible]

[illegible] spare time which [illegible] was not inconsiderable, he took to copying small pieces of poetry with a view [illegible] for albums and, by and by he added to his resources an old printing press and type which was the beginning of his career as printer and publisher The type was much worn and the press which cost him £3, was a rickety machine that emitted when worked a jangling creaking noise [illegible] Having learned the art of type setting, his first effort at printing was a pocket edition of Burns' songs which he set up printed off and bound with his own hands There were 750 copies thrown off and these being sold at [illegible] the [illegible] publisher cleared £9 on his venture He also did a little business as a jobbing printer and started on a small scale a circulating library In October 1821 in conjunction with Robert he projected a weekly periodical called the *Kaleidoscope or Edinburgh Literary Amusement* the whole writing and production of which was done by the two brothers This publication barely paid expenses, and was dropped in the following January Though financially barren however it was not without results for the trial of their wings in this flight led them on to more successful ventures In 1822, William Chambers, position [illegible] so much improved that he was able to rent a shop in Broughton street Robert now a bookseller in India place wrote in 1822 Illustrations of the Author of Waverley of which his elder brother was printer binder and publisher But the book which laid the foundations of Robert's reputation as a writer and of William's fortune as a publisher was the well known Traditions of Edinburgh, which being issued in numbers, became at once exceedingly popular It was while on a visit to London in connection with an edition of this work that William Chambers made the acquaintance of Miss Clark the daughter of an artist who some years afterward, became his wife In 1825 was issued Walks in Edinburgh followed next year by Popular Rhymes of Scotland and Picture of Scotland About the same time William Chambers [illegible] a topographical work called The Book of Scotland and, between them the brothers compiled a Gazetteer of Scotland — the larger part of which was done by William The books were sold to other publishers But now we come to an event big with interest to both brothers This was the establishment, in 1832 of the world famous *Chambers' Journal* The time chosen for launching this [illegible] was exceedingly favorable to such an enterprise Stirred by the reform agitation the general body of the people were beginning to assert their influence in the government of the country in a way never before dreamed of, and a general thirst for information was the natural concomitant of such a state of things Wm Chambers, feeling the pulse of the time and noting the growing demand for cheap literature determined to make a bold effort to supply it His brother did not at first take a very hopeful view of the proposed journal but nevertheless lent all [illegible] The first number was published on the 4th of February 1832, the price being 3 half pence and the periodical at once took hold of the popular taste Within a few days 50 000 copies were sold in Scotland, while 30 000 more were disposed of in England. After the fourteenth number had been reached, the prospect looked so hopeful that the brothers relinquished their separate business and formed themselves into the firm of W & R Chambers which has since acquired world wide reputation

The literary and commercial partnership thus happily begun resulted in a great advantage to the brothers themselves as well as to the city of Edinburgh while contributing in no small measure to the advancement of literature and education In the earlier numbers of the *Journal* the leading articles, consisting of essays moral familiar and humorous, were from the pen of Robert Chambers, while William contributed papers directed to purposes of popular instruction and more especially suited for the young whom it was ever his desire to stimulate to mental activity and usefulness It were tedious to enumerate the many other useful and important works which the firm of W & R Chambers have sent forth A few may suffice as specimens of the rest In 1833 Chambers' Information for the People a work still deservedly popular was [illegible] in 1835 they commenced the publication of the Educational Course series of about 100 school books constructed on sound educational principles and in subsequent years appeared The History of the British Empire, History of the English Language and Literature Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts Cyclopaedia of English Literature and what William Chambers [illegible] their crowning effort in cheap and instructive literature Chambers' Encyclopaedia a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People which was begun in 1859 and completed in ten volumes in 1868 Of this last mentioned work [illegible] Dr Andrew Findlater was editor [illegible] Book of Days another of the more notable [illegible] Robert Chambers' health and shortened his useful life which terminated at St Andrews in 1871

In 1838 William Chambers visited the Netherlands on an educational tour a description of which he gave to the world in the following year under the title of A Tour in Holland and the Rhine Countries The year 1848 found him in Germany, and he several times visited France where he looked into the subjects of prison discipline and the teaching of [illegible] children In 1849 being in France during the republic that followed the flight of Louis Philippe Mr Chambers, through the good offices of the dowager countess of Elgin was enabled to see not a little of the domestic and social life of the people Among those he met on that occasion he specially mentions M Lamartine and M Leon Faucher In 1853 Mr Chambers made a tour of Nova Scotia Canada and the United States where his name everywhere secured for him a kindly and hospitable reception and in 18[illegible] he was able to fulfil a long cherished desire to visit Italy of which [illegible] Something of Italy

[illegible] memories of his native place Mr Chambers in 18[illegible] purchased the estate of Glen[illegible] within a few miles of Peebles and there he afterward spent [illegible] every summer [illegible] known as the Chambers Institute [illegible]

[illegible] 1871 Writing on [illegible] France Its History and Revolutions 1871 and Chambers' Social Science Tracts.

In 1865 Mr Chambers was unanimously called by the citizens of Edinburgh to fill the high office of lord provost His civic reign will remain memorable in the city annals [illegible] he had taken a prominent part in municipal matters and [illegible] the general wish then expressed in the hope of being able to carry out [illegible] measures of local improvement, the [illegible] which had begun to be severely felt The great measure with which his name as lord provost of the city will ever be associated is the improvement act of 1867 which was projected and passed with the view of sweeping away a large number of insalubrious and dilapidated tenements the opening of wide new streets through some of the most densely populated districts of the town, and in connection with all this the improvement of the dwelling houses of the working classes In this ameliorative work Mr Chambers received valuable assistance from Mr Marwick then town clerk Mr Adam city chamberlain the medical officer of health Dr. Littlejohn—whose report in 1865 on the sanitary condition of Edinburgh had brought the subject prominently into view—and other public officials—the result being to secure most material improvement in the health and morals of the city Under the operation of the act, certain closes and wynds on the south side of the High-street, where the population was said to be denser than anywhere else in Europe were removed and the present Blackfriars street and St. Mary street formed in their room the Cowgate at certain portions widened and straightened Jeffrey street constructed as a new connection between Old and New Town extensive improvements effected in the neighborhood of Simon and Nicholson squares, the splendid thoroughfare known as Chambers street carried through a mass of tumble-down property on the north side of the university and more recently at the other end of the town the West Port and Lady Lawson's wynd opened up, and a new street run through between the latter thoroughfare and Castle terrace Over 2000 unwholesome houses, it is estimated have been removed in Edinburgh since 1867, with the most beneficial effect the death-rate through this and other ameliorative influences at work have fallen from 26 per 100[illegible] to about 18 per 1000 The cost of these improvements was covered by a tax at the rate of 4d per £1, and up to the present time the total expenditure on the scheme has been £533,657 while the receipts from all sources have been £444,4[illegible], leaving an unrecovered outlay of £89,1[illegible] There are yet however 4 years of the Act to run during which an improvement rate may be levied, and there are on hand a number of valuable assets in the shape of feus yet to be disposed of This important scheme, of which Lord Provost Chambers was the prime mover, will ever remain a lasting monument to his memory Its influence has not alone been confined to Edinburgh, for there can be no doubt that its success paved the way for similar schemes, in other large centers of population which have since been undertaken, both under private and public acts of parliament

Mr Chambers' occupancy of the civic chair was also signalized by visits to the city of Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr John Bright, and Mr Disraeli then chancellor of the exchequer on all whom the freedom of the city was conferred At the banquet given in the corn exchange to Mr Disraeli where he made his memorable speech on reform and claimed to have educated his party on that subject, the right honorable gentleman in toasting the magistrates of the City, referred to the [illegible] of literature to the world generally [illegible] distinguishing feature of the present age, [illegible] I do not think that the name of Chambers will ever be mentioned in the future without a sentiment of gratitude " In his ex-officio capacity as a member of the commission of northern lighthouses, Mr Chambers, during his lord provostship, made excursions in two successive years along the Scottish coasts, and of both these he gave an interesting account in the *Journal*, the papers being afterward collected and published for private circulation. At the end of his three years' term as lord provost Mr Chambers allowed himself to be re-elected, chiefly, as he has explained, in order to push on the formation of Jeffrey street, which he thought was in some danger of falling through and when that particular object had been accomplished, he returned to private life, at the end of the first year of his second term, amid the general regrets of the council and of his fellow citizens. It was after this that Mr. Chambers compiled and issued (1872) the delightful memoir of his brother, with autobiographic sketches of his own life, which has met with such wide acceptance. In the year of its publication, the University of Edinburgh recognized his literary services by conferring the degree of doctor of laws.

The work with which the name of Dr. Chambers has been more recently associated is the restoration of St. Giles' cathedral. This laudable undertaking owed its origin almost solely to his initiative, while it is largely through his munificence that the operations have been carried through It was during his tenure of office as Lord Provost that Dr. Chambers first conceived the idea of promoting this restoration Having occasion to attend the venerable church in his official capacity he was struck with the majestic character of an interior which was then very much a "[illegible] of seats from ceiling to ceiling," with tawdry royal and official pews and with an atmosphere pervaded by a musty odor, arising from decaying human remains beneath the floor, which all ventilation failed to remedy. St Giles, built in the twelfth century, had become associated with many interesting incidents in Scottish history, and was, indeed of the nature of a national memorial It had undergone many vicissitudes After the reformation the building was cut up into sections, each being appropriated as a parish church while the north transept was turned to account as a police office, and so continued to be used till the early years of the present century The treatment accorded to the fabric was of a piece with the vandalism which generally prevailed during the period in question Fluted pillars, lofty arches and beautiful carvings were ruthlessly sacrificed to the requirements of an odious transformation. In 1829-33, a so-called restoration was effected at the instance of the town council at the cost of £20,000, of which the government contributed fully two-thirds. This was carried out by Mr Burn but, according to the canons of modern taste his work cannot be commended disguising, as it did, the original character of the exterior under a tasteless veneering of polished stonework It was Dr Chambers desire that the whole interior should be cleared out and restored as nearly as possible to what it might be supposed to have been in 1558—a spacious cathedral of beautiful Gothic workmanship. The steps taken to effect this worthy purpose are so fresh in the recollection of our readers that only the briefest outline of them need here be attempted In 1871 the work which had been first mooted in 1867 was taken up in earnest A committee was appointed with Dr Chambers as convener and Mr Lindsay Mackersy W S, as secretary and the public having subscribed toward the enterprise the choir, or high church was first taken in hand under the skillful direction of Mr W Hay, architect The galleries were removed, the piers of the arcades restored the walls and groined roof cleared of [illegible] incrustations and the whole area reseated the stalls for the magistrates and judges being in carved oak A new royal pew [illegible] was also provided [illegible] amounted to £4400 and as the sub[illegible] fell somewhat short [illegible] committee Shortly afterward Dr Chambers at his own expense had the Chapman Preston and Moray aisles on the south side of the church [illegible] restored a work which [illegible] in 1880 revealed [illegible] of rare beauty There now remained to be dealt with the nave of the old [illegible] occupied by the congregation of West St Giles Early in 187[illegible] Dr Chambers [illegible] to the magistrates [illegible] the restoration of this

Concluded on 4th page

CLIMBING.

[illegible]

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE

[illegible]

SIMON, CHURCH & CO.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market.
Wholesale Butcher and Packer,
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of fat stock

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Spruce, Cedar and Moldings always on hand.

The Daily C

SATURDAY MORNING

PROMOTED

Concluded fr

[illegible]

BRITISH BRILLIANTS.

Gleanings from this Month's English Magazines.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REVIEWS

Gems from Blackwood, Fraser and Macmillan Condensed into Brief Paragraphs for Sunday Reading

MENTAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE SQUIRRELS

After the weather began to grow cold I placed one evening on the floor a handful of acorns before Skip was let out. He began his frolic as usual and finally ran upon them. The circumstances were such that the acorns awakened in him a new and intense emotion which in an instant seemed to fill his whole being to overflowing. For a few minutes he appeared transformed into a wild squirrel and went bounding about the room shying from objects with which he was perfectly familiar, and starting at the slightest noise. He soon returned to the pile of nuts and took one of them in his mouth, running with it to a corner of the room where he made a hurried eager effort to bury it, thumping the acorn upon the floor as if he was endeavoring to push it beneath the surface. After from three to five thrusts made as rapidly as one can count without separating the words he made as many strokes with his fore feet upon the carpet scratching as if to cover the acorn up. This done he hurried back to the pile of acorns seized another, rushed back to the same corner again going through the same motions as before. I kept his pile supplied and he worked during a full half hour, depositing a few nuts in all corners of the room behind table legs behind the books in my secretary and in the pits made by the tie buttons in all the upholstered chairs. The next evening before letting him into the room I placed an assortment of nuts upon the floor among which were acorns hazel nuts hickory nuts pecans and English walnuts all of which he had been fed upon frequently exhibiting but little preference for either so far as I observed. On discovering the pile Skip did not appear agitated as on the previous evening but set at once to carrying off the acorns and hazel nuts hiding them with the same motions as before but to my surprise he touched none of the other nuts. I tried him on succeeding nights with the same and to me strange results for acorns and hazel nuts are the only ones that grow in the vicinity where the squirrels were taken. The pig nut hickory is found in abundance not more than ten miles distant. Have we here inherited mental attributes so strong as not only to originate the generic act of storing up nuts on the approach of cold weather but so specific a form of it as a selection of the two kinds of nuts from among those others which beyond much question were the only ones of the five named with which his near ancestors had anything to do? It should be stated in this connection that the squirrel had eaten of the other nuts during at least two months prior to the selection in question, with as much apparent relish as he evinced for either the hazel nuts or acorns. This particular squirrel only about 5 months old had had no experience whatever with nuts except in confinement and of course, had never before attempted to bury them. Have we in this instance and in similar ones evidence that an act executed repeatedly during particular seasonal conditions and under certain sense impressions, as sight and smell may impart so definite a set to the organization as that it shall be transmitted to an offspring? Is this set a molecular one and located in the nervous tissue? Is it so sensitive that if when the body is experiencing those seasonal changes due to the change of seasons in the earth during which the original set had its origin, a combination of vibrations (those accompanying the sight and smell of an acorn, for example) like those which were instrumental in producing the set, are again imposed upon the nervous tissues, similar feelings will be awakened which tend to culminate in a desire like the ones which had prompted former generations to the act in question? And in this way to a repetition of the act? Did not Skip on the night in question experience a true recollection in which the memory he had inherited was jogged by the combination of the sight and smell of acorns and the systematic feeling of approaching winter?—*The American Naturalist*

PIGEON SHOOTING

The cruelty of shooting a pigeon is in itself not greater than the cruelty of shooting a pheasant or a partridge. Death is very commonly instantaneous in both cases and if the pigeon gets away wounded the nobler bird may do the same. It is the mental attitude of the sportsman in the two cases that makes the difference. There is something cold blooded in the notion of catching and keeping a live animal in order that you may use it to test the accuracy of your aim, when a glass ball would serve the purpose equally well. Sport again is traditionally associated with some endurance on the part of the sportsman and the physical and mental vigor which he gains in this way is the best of all reasons for the continuance of the practice. A community in which young, wealthy and idle men were cut off from this way of spending their time would certainly suffer by the other methods to which they would resort in order to get rid of their superfluous animal vigor. Pigeon shooting cannot be defended on this ground. A man has no time to ride after hounds nor to walk in pursuit of the birds. It is true no doubt that the present tendency is to reduce some other forms of shooting to the same uninteresting level and the slaughter of pheasants sometimes comes too near in its incidents to the slaughter of the indoor fowls. But though this tendency is to be regretted it remains only a tendency, when as in pigeon shooting, all pretense of endurance is laid aside and the birds are brought to the sportsman instead of the sportsman going after the birds. It is a further and very serious objection to this bastard form of sport that it is becoming more and more associated with money. That is not in itself a point which the law can touch. A man might as lawfully kill so many partridges in so many hours just as well as to kill so many pigeons. But it is undoubtedly a mark of a lower kind of sport when it lends itself to be used habitually in this way and as regards pigeon shooting this is strictly true. But for this it would not have made the tour of Europe as it has done. It ministers more than almost any other form of sport to the fashionable taste for gambling and when it happens to be objectionable on other grounds as well it is permissible to feel a certain satisfaction that its prohibition will have the incidental effect of checking, however slightly a passion which cannot be too much discouraged. [illegible] when it comes [illegible] ment possible.—*The Spectator*

THE WISDOM OF [illegible]

A story is told nowadays of a distinguished prelate of the church of England who [illegible] a country benefice in the gift of his college [illegible] friend to pay him a visit [illegible] [illegible] perfect faith. I have [illegible] [illegible]

HAD THE GOUT

Incidents of a highly ludicrous nature frequently occur in the examination of patients both by doctors and by students. A professor on one occasion was lecturing to his class on the means of diagnosing disease by the external appearance face and other details of the patient. Expressing his belief that a patient before the class afforded an example of the practice in question the professor said to the individual, "Ah! you are troubled with gout."

"Sir," said the man, "I've never had any such complaint."

"But," said the professor, "your father must have had gout."

"No sir, was the reply; "nor my mother either."

"Ah, very strange," said the professor to his class. "I'm still convinced that this man is a gouty subject. I see that his front teeth show all the characters which we are accustomed to note in gout."

"Front teeth!" ejaculated the patient.

"Yes," retorted the professor, "I'm convinced my diagnosis is correct. You have gout sir!"

"Well that beats everything," replied the man, "it's the first time sir I've ever heard of false teeth having the gout! I've had this set for the last ten years." The effect of this sally on the part of the patient upon the inquisitorial professor and his students may be better imagined than described.—*Chambers' Journal*

BORT

The etymology of this word is not difficult to find. It is doubtless derived from the Dutch substantive *boor* signifying piercer borer etc. Holland has long enjoyed almost a monopoly of the art of cutting and polishing diamonds and other very hard precious stones and Amsterdam is still an important centre of that industry. No substance will cut a diamond but a diamond itself and for that purpose diamond dust is employed by lapidaries. In cutting a diamond every particle of the [illegible] is carefully collected to be afterward [illegible] used, but the chief supply of this dust is [illegible] by crushing to powder inferior diamonds, splinters and fragments of diamonds [illegible] or anthracite diamonds (sometimes called *carbonado*) all of which are collectively known in the trade as *bort*. Scarce any English dictionary or encyclopedia contains the word which has long been in common use among diamond dealers and lapidaries to designate the inferior stones and fragments I have named. *Bort* is also much employed in rock boring drills and for piercing holes in rubies and diamonds used in watch making. The price of *bort* varies, according to quality from 30s to 50s a carat. It is a very significant word.—*Notes and Queries*

A HUNGRY SULTAN

The theater of a certain French provincial town was once in the very depths of impecuniosity. Its company unpaid and nigh upon starvation—all save the manager himself, whose versatile imagination and ready wit enabled him to obtain credit and fare well. One night however, a clever utility man managed to get a capital supper out of him and to eat it on the stage itself. The piece being represented was Voltaire's "Baganzet." There is a speech in it where the Grand Vizier expresses in high flown language his utmost attachment to Baganzet and offers to sacrifice fortune and life to his person. Great was the astonishment and amusement of the audience on hearing from the lips of the bejeweled and glittering Sultan personated by the utility man—the following tag addressed to the Grand Vizier played by the manager: "Sultan—Are you indeed so devoted to me? Vizier (somewhat taken aback)—Bismillah, on my head be it if I show it not. (*Sotto voce.* What the deuce do you mean by this trash? Get on with the part.) Sultan (not taking the least notice of the whisper)—Well! then most faithful servant and friend, I will test you! Send forthwith to the nearest cookshop for six sous worth of fried potatoes for Allah is good and knows that I have had no dinner to-day and by the Prophet am hungry." The audience roared and would not allow the piece to proceed until the tricky manager had procured from a close adjoining restaurant a recherche dinner which they forced the willing and famished Sultan to eat under their eyes.—*Belgravia*

PLAIN ENGLISH THE BETTER

Your servant says "A man told me so;" the most learned and elegant of your acquaintance would be more likely to say the same thing. A certain [illegible] [illegible] the person is a *taxcitum* [illegible] [illegible] information [illegible] [illegible] vulgarity has [illegible] Philistinism and the term is terribly significant—are guilty of all the affectations but a plain man would not conceive and [illegible] [illegible] simplest words [illegible] [illegible] that he will always be better with [illegible] [illegible] *Macmillan's Magazine*

Disappearance of Historic Ground

Before [illegible] [illegible] acres of cultivated land [illegible] [illegible] the surf [illegible] water

[illegible] RADO.

Pithy Sayings by Readers—[illegible] Own Wisdom of Others.

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER

[illegible] Smarter Folks than we are Think of the Wicked World and its Woeful Works and Ways.

[illegible]

The [illegible] seldom allowed to get a rusty [illegible]

[illegible] What [illegible] *Nicholas Peyton*

The [illegible] The theory is that he [illegible] with [illegible] than he can comprehend

[illegible] always [illegible]

Amateur [illegible] culture [illegible] [illegible] pleasant dreams [illegible]

A Washington paper [illegible] "What is [illegible] living [illegible] a Sunday [illegible] [illegible] having lots of fun. [illegible]

The Language Club [illegible] organized in this city can get several valuable points from the orthographical struggles of Josh Billings. [illegible] *Courier*

It is a somewhat amusing fact that many of our suddenly made rich and consequently fashionable people who ape the English [illegible] not know their language.

"[illegible]" said the college man, "I don't care a copper whether [illegible] [illegible] my skull and cross bones on and [illegible] passport into any society."

A man wearing a straw hat shuffled [illegible] the street this morning but as his trowsers were frayed at the bottom and his coat thin too soon he was not arrested.

There is nothing inconsistent about a lawyer. He will whip his boy for ass [illegible] with a youth who swears and then walk out and defend a man who steals [illegible]

"[illegible]" he said. "Of course I am. He stopped four days at my house and was taken with delirium tremens. Shows [illegible] good entertainer, doesn't it?"

"What do you think of the stock company of the —— theater?" asked a young man of an old theater goer. He replied "I should call it a laughing stock."—*Milton News*

Says a Kansas editor: "The value of the attack upon us by the Dead Horse *Clarion* may be gauged by the fact that the editor printed it in consideration of receiving 50 cents."

A Philadelphia dude is reported to have died of congestion of the brain, caused by excessive exertion. His mother was sick one morning, and he had to button his shoes himself.

A wag, speaking of a friend whom he suspected of living altogether beyond his means observed that he believed he would owe several thousand dollars after all his debts were paid.

The Boston *Commercial* [illegible] [illegible] country says that it is [illegible] [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible]

A British [illegible] writing [illegible] medical journal says that [illegible] increases the human [illegible] [illegible] Sirens and [illegible] from [illegible]

A Chinaman who [illegible] [illegible]

Twenty eight years ago the first train passed over the suspension bridge at Niagara. Had it only known enough to run over a Jack driver the anniversary would now be a national holiday.—*Burlington Hawkeye*

A man at a hotel fell the whole length of a flight of stairs. Servants rushed to pick him up. They asked him if he was hurt. "No," he replied, "not at all. I'm used to coming down that way. I'm a life insurance agent."—*Boston Post*

Omaha wonders why she can't produce a great actor or poet and then turns around and tells of a citizen falling beneath a wagon loaded with two tons of stone and having a wheel pass over his head without cracking his skull.—*Detroit Free Press*

There is no reasonable objection to Greek translations in general but when a Boston man compiles a volume from the alleged "Dialogues of Plato" we feel like cataloguing him among those whose ears grow longer with the severity of their words.

Grave and learned doctor: "My dear fellow you have every symptom of muscular rheumatism." Suffering patient: "Muscular rheumatism! Didn't I know [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] fair and square for over a week."—*Hartford Post*

Baseball fashions for 1884 [illegible] will be covered with cotton cloth [illegible] held in place by splints [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] on all occasions.

In [illegible] *New York [illegible]*

We read in advertisement in the Tampas [illegible] *Dispatch*: "Ladies and gents watch chains." [illegible] the jeweller should watch the ladies and gents. The impression created how very unfashionable the state of [illegible] in Tampas.—*Paris Siftings*

A Frenchman has invented a glass with which [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A Boston man recently returned from Europe [illegible]

[illegible] *Sullivan* [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] Sullivan and Mitchell is five feet eight and a half and Sullivan is five feet ten and a half a [illegible] of only two inches in height. Sullivan is forty pounds heavier but this was a positive disadvantage to him on Monday night. He could have spared twenty five pounds of it very easily. There was a very swell crowd present at the fight. That is portions of the crowd were swell. Men in fault [illegible] were [illegible] about in the boxes, on all sides surrounded by bruisers black guards and plug uglies from the slums of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and neighboring cities but the utmost good humor prevailed. Every man was intensely interested in the sport and the good points were heartily appreciated by the twelve thousand people. A mistake on the part of the contestants or any exhibition of bad work was hissed down instantly. And twelve thousand men hissing at once make awful noise. But then the applause was relatively great and that evened up matters.

WEALTHY DARKEYS

Some Colored Persons who have Become Men of Opulence

Wash Cor Boston Traveler

Capt Barrett of this city furnishes some interesting information about the wealthy colored men of the country. He says: "The richest man of color in America is probably Mr Aristide Marie of New Orleans. He was a large slave owner before the war, and his income from the rents of his property in New Orleans is not less than $50,000 a year. Besides this he has a large plantation estate consisting of first-class securities. Mr Marie is a man of fine accomplishments, a graduate of one of the best institutions of France and lives abroad about half of each year. M B F Joubert of Louisiana is another colored gentleman of handsome fortune, also a former slave owner, though he as well as Mr Marie, was always born free. He is so nearly white that one would scarcely take him to be colored, while Mr Marie is a very decided brown. The [illegible] of New Orleans are [illegible] Gov [illegible] [illegible] with perhaps a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In New York I knew of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from $100,000 to $200,000 [illegible] There are [illegible] who [illegible] whose professional [illegible] $25,000 a year. Mr [illegible] Williamsburg N Y recently died leaving nearly half a million dollars. Henry [illegible] head waiter at the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga and the Metropolitan hotel in New York is worth $100,000. Dr Macdonald of New York is worth $200,000 and Mrs Gloster of Brooklyn is the wealthiest of them all, her fortune being estimated at $1,000,000. J[illegible] is worth half a million. The wealthiest colored planter in America died a year or two ago. His name was Ben Montgomery. He began life as the body servant of General Joe Davis a brother of Jefferson Davis. Ben Montgomery owned the Hurricanes estate formerly the property of Joe and Jefferson Davis in Claiborne county Mississippi. In 1863 he bought up of these gentlemen, giving them $300,000 for it without the slaves of course. There are three great cotton plantations in this estate—Hurricane, Briarfields and another the name of which I cannot now recall. His crop used to be 1800 bales of cotton a year, besides corn and other products. Ben Montgomery's credit was as high as that of any planter in Mississippi and he had the good will and respect of all his neighbors. Thus [illegible] Bruce at present the register of the treasury, is also a very successful planter in Mississippi and owns two large and very valuable plantations in Coahoma Co. He is a nice man. He is worth at least $250,000 and does not owe a cent to any one."

A Southern Home

All through some of the interior counties of certain of the southern States it is not surprising. Sometimes the houses are from ten to eighteen miles apart. When the traveller comes upon a low edifice of one or two rooms, the owner may have ten children and one hundred head of cattle. The children are taught [illegible] from the outside. The parents and children are [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *Nashville [illegible]*

A Defaulter's High [illegible] Wife

[illegible] Advertiser

[illegible]

[illegible]

An Amateur Tourist Penetrates the Interior of the Province.

PARROT SOUP FOR LUNCH

The Water Routes of the South American Rivers and the Fish and Game Life [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

We started again soon after midnight and the profuse and genuine West Indian hospitality of the estate aided by the dip [illegible] of the somewhat lazy strokes of the oars soon sent us soundly to sleep in spite of the noisy splashing of the water haas, which were gambolling and tumbling about in the water around us, nor were we troubled with mosquitoes as I have known them. The water haas or hare as the manatee is sometimes called is common in the rivers or creeks in British Guiana. On another occasion in a different part of the country we shot so many of these amphibious animals as to supply a larger number of our friends in town with game smoked on the spot on the barbacot. They are excellent eating, tasting as it has always seemed to me as a cross between young pork and veal.

We had breakfast soon after daybreak, one of the boat hands being told off as cook, and a very good one he proved to be. We had our men with us starting all experienced woodcutters and huntsmen and W had sent a messenger some days previously to secure a more with five more men from a small woodcutting station three days higher up—the last in fact, on the creek. They were to assist our own crew in clearing spaces in the bush for our encampments cutting down the young [illegible] and other palms to make poles or uprights for our [illegible] and to make themselves generally useful [illegible] in hunting, as they could work the dogs, which, by the way they were to bring with them, better than we could, as these animals were [illegible] particular kind and trained by these men specially for bush hunting. A bench is a sort of shed open on all sides, formed by four or six stout poles for uprights sufficiently strong to bear our weight in our hammocks with cross pieces at the top, on which to spread the leaves of the wild [illegible] by way of roof, the whole being firmly tied together with bush rope. This last is a most useful provision of nature for people who have to pass any length of time in the bush, [illegible] [illegible]

We were [illegible] again by 7 o'clock and amused ourselves until midday by trying to get a few specimens of the water dog, many of which appeared on the smooth glittering surface of the creek with their heads just above the water like round balls bobbing up and disappearing again with the greatest rapidity. W secured one by a rifle ball through the back of the neck from a light sporting rifle he had imported from Baltimore as hardly a little weapon as I have seen. When we had pulled up and were dragging him into the boat two other flew at him, and, catching hold of him with their teeth, fairly tried to tug him out of our hands, whether as a rescue or a view to their own dinners did not appear. These water-dogs are common in the creeks and rivers and are the Guiana species of otter, very large and like the rest of the family sometimes very fierce. They have beautiful soft dark brown skins, and W had a handsome cap made of the one in question. The others we shot sank before we could get to them. There were large flocks of the toucan or bill bird as it is called in these parts flying about among the trees making short flights from tree to tree, their enormous bills forbidding very long excursions, and now and then rising up in a brilliant noisy crowd some twenty or thirty feet and then subsiding again out of sight in the dense foliage. I had one cooked as I had a curiosity to know how it tasted, fancying it must have something of the flavor of parrot and therefore not bad for soup, but I found it—as I was told it would be—hard tasteless, and leathers. We however preserved the skins which were very beautiful. The trees on either side of the creek are of an immense size and height and prevented anything like a breeze from approaching us, and made the vertical rays of the tropic sun in the middle of the day something to be remembered. We therefore stopped at a deserted plantation called Yarkasura and found the house in very fair repair and perfectly open so we slung our hammocks in the gallery or veranda running along the front of the building and having got up some ice from the boat—for we had not forgotten to bring that luxury with us though it was fast disappearing we had a cool [illegible] and brandy and having lighted our pipes enjoyed our last siesta under a well [illegible] roof for some little time to come. As soon as there was a little shade on one side of the creek we went on board again as we were anxious to get to a negro village called New Ground before dark intending to pass the night there. It is not pleasant travelling on the creek after dark as there are what are called floating islands which drift backward and forward with the tide and with which a vessel's boat is apt to come in contact. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] fishing them is simple. With a [illegible] of string, fine line and a small strip of scarlet cloth for bait we set to work. Pulling slowly along we skimmed the surface with the bait and [illegible] fishing and some fine fellow glanced up with the star [illegible] glittering in the bright clear water well meriting his name and springing at the supposed tempting morsel was fast hooked. Half a dozen of the fine fish were soon caught and made us a breakfast fit for an epicure. These lukanani or sunfish are so called from a rather large but very bright red star about two inches from the tail in a space divided by a reddish band from the rest of the body. When swimming near the surface these stars are seen some little distance in the clear water in the early morning and evening and the sun shining upon them gives them a bright appearance, hence their name. They are something like a bream in shape, and about a foot in length although sometimes larger. They have a flavor similar to that of trout but finer.

Soon after noon we reached Hoogoboech, where the canoe and the rest of our party were awaiting us, having paddled down to meet us. George, the owner of the canoe and also of the station had got together four picked men as crew to accompany us into the interior. This accession to our number was very welcome as it left our own men to the entire care of the boat, while W and myself took our turn to go in the canoe which was sent on half a mile or so ahead, as the paddles made less noise than our heavy oars and were therefore less likely to startle any game which might be lurking on the banks. One of the dogs took his post at the bow and George said that no game of any size would be likely to escape his notice. One morning when it was my turn to remain behind in the boat and W had gone on with George in the canoe intending to land and beat about in the bush with the men and dogs until we came up I suddenly heard the latter giving tongue some way behind us. Evidently they had made a detour and got in our rear. Soon the halooing of the men joined the baying of the dogs and in a very few minutes the crackling of dry wood and rush through the brush told of some large game being started. I got my double breech loader in readiness for all eventualities, one barrel only having ball cartridge, when crack went W's rifle and the next moment out sprang a fine deer, making a clear bound from the bank, some eight feet into the water with one of the dogs close upon him. He made rapidly for the opposite bank, with a dog following after him the only one of the pack. It was a pretty sight to see him sailing through the still water. The men in the boat made her rock so much, in their eagerness to get a sight of him, that it was almost impossible to take aim. I however, gave him the benefit of the ball in my right barrel which only struck the water about a foot from his breast sending up the spray into his face and over his antlers as an earnest of my good intentions, but by the time I had fitted a second cartridge short as it was he had altered his course bringing himself and the dog into a line thus making a second shot from my smooth-bore dangerous and I had the mortification to see him reach the land and disappear in the forest. W said he barked him, but was prevented by George and his men from getting a second shot, for fear of their dog coming to grief. Perhaps it had but it did not [illegible]—*G* in *the London Field*

Lively Jim Bennett.

One New Year's day Bennett arrived at the Union club toward night, having made many calls. He sat down on a chair and observing that some members of the club were presenting Peter the venerable porter of the club, with $5 bills as New Year's presents he called him over and fishing down into one of his pockets brought up a bill.

"Peter my friend," said he, without looking at the bill, "take that."

"Thank you sir," said Peter his eyes glistening at the sight of a $20 bill.

Bennett gazed at him for a second, and sleepily. "Wait Peter" and diving down into another pocket brought up another bill.

"Take that, Peter."

This performance went on for fully five minutes. Every time the astonished Peter attempted to retire he was called back, and the presentation of every kind of bill from $1 to $50 went on to the amusement of the spectators. When no more bills came forth, Bennett stopped and went away.

Peter asked some of the members what he had best do with his hat full of money. He was advised to ask Mr Bennett the next time he came whether he had not given him by mistake more than he intended. So the next day, when Bennett appeared Peter said to him:

"Mr Bennett I think you gave me more of a New Year's present than you intended last night."

Bennett looked at him for a few seconds, not having the glimmer of an idea of how much he had given or whether he had given anything at all.

"How much did I give you, Peter?"

"Eight hundred dollars, sir."

The position was a [illegible] one but not so much so to a man with an income of a million a year as to an ordinary mortal.

"That was the amount I intended for you Peter," said Bennett without a sign of annoyance.

The Causing of an Indian Woman

Thursday night as the accommodation train on the Lake Shore railway was running at its usual rate of speed just this side of Irving the brakes were applied and the train brought to a sudden stop. Up flew the windows and the passengers were horrified to see lying beside the track the apparently headless body of a human being. The conductor brakemen and many of the passengers sprang off and ran to pick up the remains. Upon nearer approach and investigation the supposed corpse proved to be a live young squaw under the influence of liquor. A red bandanna kerchief wrapped about her head and shoulders gave her the ghastly appearance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Little squaw heap sharp.

A Curious Cloak

The Natural History society of Cincinnati has lately received a curious donation. It is a Japanese cloak and is designed to be used as a [illegible] It is made of the [illegible] plaited and twisted on the under side that the leaves form [illegible] like a thatched roof [illegible] [illegible]

DAVY'S TRICK.

Crockett's Famous Cross-Roads [illegible] Congressional [illegible]

BACKWOODS STUMP SPEAKING

One [illegible] to [illegible] a Seat in the United States Congress.

[illegible]

In 1827 Crockett was elected to Congress. In this canvass he played the famous [illegible] trick, which he relates as follows.

"Well I started off to the Cross Roads, dressed in my hunting shirt, and my rifle on my shoulder. Many of our constituents had assembled there to get a taste of the quality of the candidates at orating. Job Snelling, a gander shanked Yankee, who had been caught somewhere about Plymouth bay, had been shipped to the west with a cargo of codfish and rum erected a large shanty and set up shop for the occasion. A large posse of the voters assembled before I arrived, and my opponent had already made considerable headway with his speechifying and his treating, when they spied me about a rifle shot from the camp sauntering along as if I was not a party in business. 'There comes Crockett,' cried one. 'Let us hear the colonel,' cried another, and so I mounted the stump that had been used for the occasion, and began [illegible] whack in the most approved style. I had not been up long before there was [illegible] in the crowd that I could not [illegible] vote and some of my constituents let me know that they could not listen to [illegible] a dry subject as the welfare of the nation until they had something to drink, and that I must treat 'em. Accordingly I [illegible] the rostrum and led the way [illegible] followed by my constituents [illegible] for Crockett' and 'Crockett [illegible]' we entered the shanty [illegible] ing out his rum in a style that [illegible] was making a good day's work. I called for a quart, and the crooked critter returned no other answer than by pointing at a board [illegible] which he had chalked [illegible] day, and trust to-morrow. [illegible] brought me all up standing [illegible] nering in which there [illegible] ready money in the [illegible] shyest thing in all nature [illegible] tied arly shy, with me [illegible] voters, seeing my [illegible] other side and I [illegible] the government will [illegible] any offices to bestow. I [illegible] the tide of popular opinion [illegible] that unless I got [illegible] lose my election as [illegible] in Virginny—and [illegible] burned brandy [illegible] away from the [illegible] the way I [illegible] no train after me [illegible] 'Huzza for Crockett' [illegible] depends on a very [illegible] particular it was [illegible] rum and no more.

"Well, knowing that [illegible] struck into the [illegible] shoulder, my best [illegible] as good fortune would [illegible] out more than a [illegible] treed a fat 'coon, [illegible] he lay dead [illegible] whipped his hide [illegible] bent my way [illegible] up to the bar, [illegible] had half a [illegible] heels. I threw down [illegible] counter and called [illegible] Job, though busy [illegible] to point to his [illegible] for he knew that a [illegible] der for a quart in [illegible] ling any day [illegible] now flocked about [illegible] Crockett?' 'Crockett [illegible] tide had taken, [illegible] yarns to get [illegible] and having [illegible] of the 'coon, I [illegible] stamp without [illegible] ity of the voters [illegible] to offer for the [illegible] was half through [illegible] moved that they [illegible] my speech after [illegible] first part with [illegible] tract of cornstalk [illegible] tion being put up, [illegible] It wasn't considered [illegible] and navy, so we [illegible] on the way I began [illegible] the nation pretty [illegible] shooting another [illegible] bar, feeling sort of [illegible] and regulations [illegible] down my eyes and [illegible] 'coonskin sticking [illegible] ported the 'bar, [illegible] the hurry of [illegible] quick jerk, and [illegible] as if I had been, [illegible] it on the counter, [illegible] he was barking [illegible] along, another [illegible] quickly disposed [illegible] some of them [illegible] drew to the [illegible] nation. I don't [illegible] soon became dry [illegible] but we must [illegible] luck would have [illegible] sticking between [illegible] it there on purpose [illegible] slow in raising [illegible] lowed, of course, [illegible] didn't, before the [illegible] for the same [illegible] too, who in these [illegible] as a steel trap [illegible] ton.

"This joke [illegible] soon circulated like [illegible] ents, and they [illegible] the man who could [illegible] Snelling in fair [illegible] himself, and was [illegible] gross. After the [illegible] ling the price of the [illegible] to keep the fact from [illegible] stituents. Job refused [illegible] word that it did him [illegible] sionally, as it served to [illegible] I afterwards learned [illegible] the trick that had been [illegible] put all the rum I had [illegible] my opponent, who, [illegible] speeches he had made on [illegible] tion could not descend [illegible] ticulars of a bill of [illegible] small [illegible]

Sunday

THE OLD

[illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,

[illegible]

Nos. 13 and 14 North Front [illegible]

[illegible] THE MAYSTOWN [illegible]

[illegible] LIMLEY CO. [illegible] New York.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY, JUNE [illegible]

Somewhere [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Was a [illegible]
Filled wi[illegible]
Gather [illegible]
And there [illegible]
With fair [illegible]

Slop [illegible]
Grassy terra[illegible]
And great [illegible]
Pansies [illegible]
Fairest woods [illegible]
And the [illegible]
Singing [illegible]
Through [illegible]

You could wan[illegible]
With a deep [illegible]
You could [illegible]
Hedges [illegible]
With a lay [illegible]
And bright [illegible]
Showers [illegible]
To such wind [illegible]

Softly in the [illegible]
Of green [illegible]
And the [illegible]
Like a song [illegible]
Seemed [illegible]
Then [illegible]
Startled [illegible]
From his [illegible]

When [illegible]
Of all the sweet [illegible]
Ringing from [illegible]
Ripening on the [illegible]
Are you picked [illegible]
They were free [illegible]
As the sun and winter [illegible]
Gathered in rich [illegible]

All those days of [illegible]
All those hours of [illegible]
Thou shall tell [illegible]
She shall bring again [illegible]
Shall grow swifter in their [illegible]
And your spirits [illegible]
That the older days were [illegible]

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Life in the Mountains where "Esmeralda" was Located.

[illegible] ON THE FRENCH BROAD

[illegible] of Yankee [illegible] Seems to [illegible] the [illegible] Scenes at [illegible] Kittrell Springs.

Correspondence of the Evening [illegible]

[illegible] boundary line which [illegible] separates [illegible] Carolina from [illegible] Virginia [illegible] some [illegible] of southern life still more [illegible] the habits of the north [illegible] along over a railroad that partakes [illegible] disposition to take things easily [illegible] become more scarce [illegible] habitable. More fences have [illegible] more gates are unhung—[illegible] they are unnecessary more roofs [illegible] in, pigs and children become more [illegible] the latter getting more black and the [illegible] population preponderating. The [illegible] of the country too changes from [illegible] to neglect, and at this season when [illegible] to find greener fields and more [illegible] vegetation, we discover nothing green [illegible] the tops of the tall pine trees and [illegible] is made because "there is time [illegible] yet." What most astonishes us [illegible] there is absolutely no grass as these [illegible] make no hay their cattle and horses [illegible] on corn shucks for fodder. Just [illegible] rivers are on their annual [illegible] vast tracts of pine [illegible] where the waters [illegible], leaving broad gutters and slimy [illegible] make the landscape unusually for [illegible] all appearance the value of the land [illegible] for producing kindling stuff and [illegible] build their houses narrow and [illegible], chimneys invariably being on [illegible] apparently for the purpose of [illegible] atmosphere without instead [illegible] diminishes and negroes in [illegible] take the place of horses. The [illegible] economically maintained. He [illegible] what hay means but he lives [illegible] as they last and then browses [illegible] and leaves. These give him [illegible] strength to drag the little plough [illegible] spade with which the surface [illegible] scratched. The question of clothing [illegible] conundrum for us. Negroes [illegible] along the road in fields at rail [illegible], hanging around the shops, tumbling [illegible] each other like piles of black ants, [illegible] for the pennies we threw to them [illegible] individual among them clothed in [illegible] hung together about him in patch[illegible] It seemed that their dress never [illegible] new or have had a starting [illegible] the color.

[illegible] the center of such a population as [illegible] once called Kittrell Springs, and [illegible] spring was where the puddle that [illegible], there still stands a great ram[illegible] building, a corner of which is now used [illegible]. When in its glory it was able to [illegible] to three hundred guests who, like [illegible] of old, maintained that their own [illegible] more healing than any Jordan of [illegible] I passed the place when starting [illegible] walk I noticed a negro sunning [illegible] against the rain while his team stood [illegible]. This outfit consisted of a single [illegible] with about equal parts of leather [illegible] two-wheeled cart containing an [illegible] wheelbarrow load of tobacco. Return[illegible] a spell of two hours time I found the [illegible] unaltered. The patient bullock was [illegible] and his master, still awake in [illegible] not moved an inch.

"[illegible] you go along?" I asked.

[illegible] powerful long hill up to Kittrell [illegible] I stop and rest a minit [illegible] never noticed this peculiarity of the [illegible] of time or distance? [illegible] swear in court that he stood [illegible] length of a person when he was a [illegible] that he had left the home five [illegible] before when he had been away an [illegible]. Every judge ought to study this [illegible] character and impress it upon the [illegible].

[illegible] as the spring I continued [illegible] seem to amount to [illegible]

"[illegible], massa," he replied. "You come [illegible] summer time you find it done gone [illegible] they pulled down dat ar mill dam up yon[illegible] spring full of water."

[illegible] tasting it I found [illegible] The intelligent camel [illegible] and I don't [illegible] of this phenomenon.

"[illegible] some folks don't [illegible] put no more iron [illegible]"

Nevertheless a great many people [illegible] every year. They come in the winter [illegible] instead of the summer [illegible] come from [illegible] north instead of from the south and they [illegible] to the sanitarium on the plantation instead of [illegible] mud-hole in the hollow. Thus things [illegible] changed from times before de war. The [illegible] recommendations of Kittrell are its compara[illegible] equable climate its sandy soil wherein [illegible] dampness can long remain and for those [illegible] who are sufficiently robust its happy [illegible] hunting grounds abounding with partridge, [illegible] quail and other game. It is a sort of half way [illegible] for delicate persons who have passed the [illegible] months of winter in the sunny south [illegible] becoming oppressively hot while the [illegible] chilling winds from melting ice and snow warn [illegible] of the danger to be incurred by a sudden [illegible] transition to their northern homes. To such [illegible] Kittrell is a pleasant waiting station and to [illegible] many whose necessities do not take them [illegible] farther south it is an [illegible] pleasant [illegible] abiding place for the whole winter.

Once inside the great glass conservatory to [illegible] which the hotel may be likened everything [illegible] the atmosphere reminded us of Boston. [illegible] Our landlord was a Boston man and the ma[illegible] jority of the guests were from Boston. They [illegible] all had loads of books and the tables were [illegible] covered with Boston newspapers. They [illegible] devour a *Daily Advertiser* [illegible] yesterday's New York papers [illegible] opened Massachusetts [illegible] beyond all natural [illegible] station. They [illegible] under Butler and [illegible] for the day of [illegible] come from home [illegible] question will [illegible] whether it would [illegible] the chances of [illegible] March and April [illegible] that male [illegible] cial life [illegible] surely believe [illegible] veritable expense [illegible] most continually [illegible] Boston Sabbath [illegible] beans and baked [illegible]. Almost [illegible] article of consumption in the house [illegible] from Boston [illegible] doors from Florida [illegible]

Wall [illegible]

Then what's the use of walloping him [illegible] asked.

"[illegible] much," said Henry. "[illegible] don't do [illegible]

[illegible] smart.

[illegible]

I [illegible] exactly [illegible] I answered [illegible] round and count [illegible].

[illegible] there are three grocery stores [illegible] three [illegible] and two [illegible] apparent supply of a [illegible] families.

IN CLOUD LAND

How the Snow Peaks of Oregon Look to a Poet's Memory

Mount Hood stands about sixty miles from the great Pacific as the crow flies and about 200 miles up the Columbia river as it is navigated. Mount Hood stands utterly alone. And yet he is only a brother, a bigger and taller brother of a well raised family of seven snow peaks. At any season of the year you can stand on almost any little eminence within 200 miles of Mount Hood and count seven snow-cones clad in eternal winter piercing the clouds. There is no scene so sublime as this in all the world.

The mountains of Europe are [illegible] hills in comparison. Although some of them are quite as high as those of Oregon and Washington territory yet they lie far inland and are so set on top of other hills that they [illegible] of their majesty. Those of Oregon start up sudden and solitary and almost out of the sea as it were. So that while they are really [illegible] higher than the mountain peaks of the Alps they seem to be about twice as high. And [illegible] all in the form of pyramids [illegible] are [illegible] imposing [illegible] those of either Asia or Europe [illegible] which fills most of all the [illegible] of the mountain [illegible] Mount Hood and his environs is the [illegible] that encompass him.

In the first place [illegible] all this region here is [illegible] mass of matchless and [illegible] forests. From the waters [illegible] clamber and cling, the dark green [illegible] cedar, tamarack, [illegible] the pines are [illegible] your arms [illegible] scarlet with berries [illegible] you see a [illegible] juniper bending under a load of [illegible] fruit. And nearly all of these are [illegible] in garments of moss. This moss trails and swings lazily in the wind and sometimes [illegible] to the length of a hundred feet.

In these great dark forests is a dense under growth of vine, maple, hazel, mountain ash, willow and briar bushes. Tangled in with all this is the rank and ever present and imperishable fern.

Up and through and over all this darkness of forests drift and drag and lazily creep the most weird and wonderful clouds in all this world. They move in great caravans. They seem literally to be alive. They rise with the morning sun like the countless millions of snow white geese, swan and other water fowl that frequent the rivers of Oregon and slowly ascend the mountain sides dragging themselves through and over the tops of the trees, heading straight for the sea, or hovering about the mountain peaks like mighty white-winged birds weary of flight and wanting to rest.

They are white as snow these clouds of Oregon, fleecy and rarely if ever still, constantly moving in contrast with the black forests; these clouds are strangely sympathetic to one who worships nature.

Of course in the rainy season which is nearly half the year here these cloud effects are absent. At such times the whole land is one vast rain cloud, dark and dreary and full of thunder.

To see a snow peak in all its sublimity you must see it at or after the clouds. It is not necessary that you should climb the peak to do this, but [illegible] white clouds creep up [illegible] down the [illegible] through and over the [illegible] and the snowy summit that [illegible] home of stars. What color! Moving. — *Joaquin Miller* [illegible]

A Clerical Joke

A French paper [illegible] example [illegible] [illegible] practical joke [illegible] is day was at [illegible] are not one of a sort [illegible] disappearance [illegible] [illegible] indulging in these [illegible] occasionally [illegible] Bavaria being [illegible] April and a large [illegible] the discourse [illegible] to the pulpit [illegible] of mentally reapprising the heads of his [illegible] said at last [illegible] April Fool [illegible] the steps [illegible] trumpets and horns [illegible] that [illegible] trials [illegible] 1810 [illegible] — *St. [illegible] Gazette*

The French [illegible]

THE CANOE SEASON

[illegible]

[illegible] number [illegible] will easily be 400.

[illegible] the first [illegible] craft of the American [illegible] in this country [illegible] canoe [illegible] the kayak of the [illegible] kayak [illegible] the birch is the first lesson that [illegible] the improved [illegible] a disposition [illegible] canoeing.

It is about [illegible] years ago that the New York Canoe Club was organized and the first canoe built in this country. At that time Macgregor the great apostle of canoeing, had made his first extended cruise and English canoeists were numbered by hundreds. The sport grew slowly however and it was not until the American Canoe Association was formed at Lake George nearly three years ago that it became really popular. At the first Lake George meeting 30 canoes were present, at the second 60 and at the third 130. This summer the A. C. A. is to meet at Stony lake near Peterboro Ontario and it is believed that at least 200 canoes will be present.

Every canoeist has the best canoe in existence. Nevertheless there are many models and varieties of canoes. Speaking generally these may all be reduced to two classes, the paddling canoe, of which the Rob Roy is the type, and the sailing canoe, of which the Shadow is perhaps the most generally used in this country. Both carry sail and both are paddled but the [illegible] canoe usually [illegible] always carries less sail than the sailing canoe and more easily paddled since she is smaller and lighter.

For [illegible] of the great majority of canoes [illegible] Rob Roy [illegible] [illegible] sailing canoes [illegible] weigh [illegible] five pounds and [illegible] [illegible] heavy [illegible] vintage [illegible] himself [illegible] The true [illegible] which the canoe [illegible] shallow rapids [illegible] seaworthy that she [illegible] lake [illegible] can sleep on board of her and carry plenty of stores and so beautiful that every [illegible] be proud [illegible] there [illegible]

Of course if the weight of the canoe is increased by building her more than fourteen or fifteen feet long or by providing her with a heavy centre board [illegible] is built so [illegible] light [illegible] required [illegible] during a cruise she is a fail ure. [illegible] a true canoe. She [illegible] a good sail boat or a good paddling machine but she is not a good canoe.

Canoeists are never tired of talking of the delights of [illegible]. There are those who unhesitatingly say that the man who has not canoed has never lived. But pleasant as canoeing may be those who look upon it as a pleasure—a mere sport—have failed utterly to grasp its purpose. Canoeing is an education and as such it should be held in the utmost reverence.

The life of the canoeist is one long course of study. He never exhausts or fully masters canoeing. He may canoe for years and still feel that he has missed the one perfect [illegible] or failed to find the [illegible] perfect [illegible]

The canoeist [illegible] cost him say $25 and [illegible] in preference [illegible] cedar canoe [illegible] noblest work of man [illegible] his canvas canoe and [illegible] $50 [illegible]

Of course he learns how to paddle and [illegible] a glance [illegible] That [illegible] had [illegible] with [illegible] the latter [illegible]

[illegible] FISHERIES [illegible]

[illegible] practically [illegible] imposing display from the [illegible] Canada could hardly [illegible] to surpass the United States [illegible] But I can confidently say that [illegible] will come well out of any comparisons which may be instituted if all circumstances are fairly considered.

The feature which at once attracts attention on entering the section is the striking emblem [illegible] that has been erected in the middle of the gallery. This is pyramidal in form and stands on a base of some twenty feet. In the center is a mast thirty or forty feet high supported by hollow wire stays inside of which are placed lobster and salmon cans whose colored labels add materially to the effect of the whole. At the summit of the mast is a stack of fishing-rods, spears and nets, from which hang the Canadian and royal standards. Immediately below these are the coats of arms of the different provinces, with a remarkably large stuffed sea [illegible] I am told near[illegible]. A number of lobsters [illegible] while numerous [illegible] fish delicacies from [illegible] of the dominion and a [illegible] dried fish, have been arranged above the tiers of fish barrels and boxes which form the base of [illegible] [illegible] which stands almost at the entrance [illegible] has got together [illegible] varieties known [illegible] arranged in long large glass [illegible] contain stuffed specimens [illegible] seals, etc. The stuffed fish are [illegible] the trout and salmon families [illegible] admirably illustrated. Among the latter are a fine Georgian bay salmon weighing nearly seventy pounds and two others from British Columbia of about equal size.

Gamblers' Percentage

A reformed gambler delivered a lecture in New York on gambling. He analyzed each game, showed that the owner of the game had a percentage in his favor which is never less than 6 and which they generally raise to an absolute certainty. The majority of all the dollars which are invested in attempt to win a game of faro or any of the games which are open in a modern gambling house are just as certainly lost to the owner as if he were to throw them into a furnace. Even suppose the game to be a fair one and the percentage in favor of the game no more than 6, even this is enough to [illegible] any capitalist. What sort of an idiot would [illegible] be willing to put up $101 as often as his antagonist lays down $100. But [illegible]

PERSONALITIES.

[illegible] ng on the Men and Manners of the Hour.

[illegible] CURIOUS [illegible] ACQUAINTANCES

[illegible] friends of [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] story

[illegible] at Bl[illegible] May [illegible] split [illegible] proposal.

[illegible] presentative William [illegible]

[illegible] really anxious [illegible] death [illegible]

[illegible] $14,000 [illegible]

[illegible] in spite of [illegible] great [illegible]

Sir Michael Bass the brewer of [illegible] pale ale has given away to different towns for libraries, baths, churches, clubs, etc. sums that foot up to £173,000.

General Kirby Smith is a member of the faculty of the University of the South in Tennessee and General J. E. B. Stuart's widow controls a school at Staunton, Va.

James Murdock's home is at a village named for him near Cincinnati. Since he retired from the stage twenty five years ago he has been engaged in vine-growing.

Chart, a Bohemian physician though only thirty years old, has made more than 8000 post mortem examinations. His favorite song is "Down Among the Dead Men."

Fulton [illegible] of the New York *World* married the niece of Jefferson Davis. She is remarkably handsome. He very homely. In St. Louis they were known as Beauty and Beast.

Con Cutler who has been at work on a large mine in the Olympic district, Sonora, for the last seven or eight years has effected a sale for $550,000. Cutler will realize $87,500 as his share.

Efforts to find a trace of Major Nickelson in Washington are fruitless. The secretary of war has directed the paymaster general to withhold his pay as a retired army officer.

It is said that the income of Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia is $1000 a day, and that it is exceeded by the income of no other southern [illegible]. It comes mainly from iron and coal.

The late A. K. Hinders [illegible] has bequeathed to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, property to the value of $40,000 to be applied toward the endowment of an industrial school.

[illegible] the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company [illegible] many years [illegible] to carry [illegible] his saddle bags behind him.

A special from London says: [illegible] stand that the Prince of Wales [illegible] £20,000 at the Ascot races this week. He has paid off several of his old debts. The prince is growing more popular every day.

According to the statement that Jim Keene had invested $60,000 in a French flat, the Nashville *American* remarks that American flats have invested a good deal more than that sum in Mr. Keene.

Jose Leandro Pearea, the political autocrat of New Mexico was recently buried with grand honors at Bernadillo. His fortune is estimated at $[illegible]000,000. His family controlled the territorial elections for fifteen years.

The preparations for the farewell dinner to Henry Irving the actor on the occasion of his departure for the United States indicates that it will be the most notable event of the kind that has taken place in London.

Among the biographical sketches of the Maine representatives appears the following: "Joseph P. Moore, Thomaston, democrat. In religion independent as a man can be whose wife and mother in law are Baptists."

There is no man, said the poet Whittier on his seventy fifth birthday, who ought to write on [illegible] after he is seventy. Mr. Whittier [illegible] cases where the girl will [illegible] destroy the letters.

[illegible] Italy breakfasts with the [illegible] morning. Before that hour [illegible] ministers and after it he [illegible] evening [illegible] dinner at court.

[illegible] result of the [illegible] system [illegible] almost absolute want of [illegible]

[illegible] the wedding of another nephew.

[illegible] Oll Bull [illegible] frequent hunting [illegible]

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

LOUIS EPPINGER'S RESTAURANT

[illegible]

PORTLAND

[illegible]

THE ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

Front St., on corner Morrison

[illegible]

ST. JAMES HOTEL

Corner Front [illegible] & Morrison Sts. [illegible]

1857. [illegible] 1882.

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Manufacturer [illegible]

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.

SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER

Constantly on Hand.

STAIR BUILDING.

Stairs, Stair Railings,

Balusters, Newel Posts,

Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.

IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Orders from the Country [illegible]

Careful Attention. Send for Circulars.

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DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

Illuminating AND Lubricating Oils, etc.

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PIPER HEIDSIECK

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The Most Favorite Brand in the United States.

IMPORTATION FOR 1881,

52,219 BASKETS.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

JOHN M. CUTTING & CO.

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,

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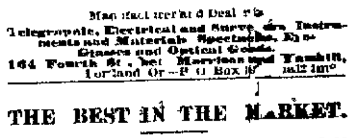

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Telegraphic, Electrical and Survey[illegible] Instruments and Materials Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Goods.

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

"SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA"

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FAMILY FLOUR

Manufactured expressly for Family, Bakers and Export trade, by

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO., Salem, Or.

Portland Agents: [illegible] CHURCH & CO., N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.

C. B. FETY, SEAL ENGRAVER

[illegible] Oak St. bet. First and [illegible]

C. H. BACON,

[illegible] Dealer in

Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic

COAL, CHARCOAL

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Office—Fourth and F Sts.

Yard—I. St. bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 281

PLEASURE EXCURSION.

[illegible]

To Latourelle Falls

Sunday, June 24, 1883, [illegible]

Round Trip [illegible] One Dollar.

FIREWORKS

FOR ALL

Of Every Description!

Orders promptly filled.

GEORGE HUGHES, Manufacturer,

[illegible] FIRST STREET.

CANDLE FISH,

Or OOLACHAN

Choice and Palatable, Pronounced Superior to the Sardine.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

[illegible]

OREGON SODA WORKS,

[illegible] SIMON & CO. Props.

[illegible]

Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Seltzer Water, Syrups, etc., etc.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

[illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible]

BANKS.

BANK OF OREGON

[illegible] Portland, Or.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

[illegible] per cent [illegible] 3 months' deposits

[illegible] per cent [illegible] 6 months' deposits

[illegible] per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits

[illegible] per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits

Money loaned on Improved Real Estate Security, on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants.

[illegible]

O. & W.

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK

OF OREGON

48 First Street, Portland.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.

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Six [illegible]

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FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS since 1876 loaned over Farms and City Properties.

[illegible] W. W. TRAVILLE [illegible] C. P. HOGUE [illegible]

Metropolitan Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES [illegible] PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DE[illegible]

Directors

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N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

JAMES STEEL [illegible] | W. J. JOHNSON [illegible] | L. A. MACRUM, Cashier

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PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS. Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months, four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

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John R. Foster, [illegible] Watson, J. K. Gill

W. C. Johnson, James Steel, C. M. Wiberg

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OF PORTLAND OREGON

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital and Reserve. $[illegible],000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

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Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

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Transact a General Banking Business.

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EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

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OF PORTLAND.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS [illegible] to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, [illegible] Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on [illegible] at all accessible points.

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BRANCHES in all the principal cities in Canada, and at New York, San Francisco and Chicago. Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers bought and sold. Bills discounted and collections [illegible]. Moneys received on special deposit or on current account, subject to check. [illegible] and a General Banking [illegible]

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SALEM, OREGON,

Guaranteed to Produce

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Than can be made from any other Flour in Oregon. Beyond Question the Finest Flour.

For sale everywhere in Oregon and Washington.

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[illegible] Price List.

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A. H. JOHNSON,

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Special attention paid to supplying ships. Best cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

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A. H. JOHNSON,

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Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Best cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

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ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed Pickets,

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Office and Yard—[illegible] Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Moldings always on hand.

Wonderful cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla [illegible] part of the land. Write [illegible] was [illegible]

General Phil Sheridan's friends have [illegible] him a house at Washington for $41,000 [illegible] for him when he succeeds Sherman as head of the army.

Russia Salve is the [illegible] remedy for scalds, burns, bruises [illegible]

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

[illegible] SON & CO.

[illegible] Beaver St., New York.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1883.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Since the development of specialities in medicine there has been much speculation as to the method of treating the man of the future. According to some, his various organs will be under the care of several medical tutelary divinities as in the familiar picture of the signs of the zodiac which adorn our almanacs. Thus, the ear will be watched over by Dr. A., all gastric irregularities by Dr. B., fluttering heart or intricate galleries of the lungs by Dr. C. and so on throughout the list. As according to a rather general impression the man who has given most attention to a subject ought to understand it best, so the brain, throat, eye and ear doctors ought to be most capable to look after the diseases of those different organs. Even fever and pneumonia, on this theory, may also be assigned to distinct physicians who will become specialists in their departments, and thus the aching body will resemble a continent at every vulnerable point of which a garrison is stationed.

To say nothing of the inconvenience of this plan, the necessity is not quite apparent. The time consumed in visiting or summoning various doctors to look after various ailments would be no small consideration during our brief existence. Besides, the different fields of disease would encroach upon each other, and thus international difficulties would arise, during the settlement of which the disputed territories would suffer. If the best part of one's morning hour is lost in consulting one physician, what would be the result of six ailments?

Specialism has itself given the key to a solution of the difficulty. The results of special study have already enriched the general fund of medical knowledge and much of the information which specialists have acquired will become the property of the student, either during the medical course or in the leisure of his early professional life. Thus the general practitioner will be a kind of compound specialist, not perhaps as familiar with the minute details of different organs, but, from a more varied experience, better versed in the different aspects under which disease appears. Many local diseases are only expressions of some general disorder of the system, as when a nerve is twisted by gout or rheumatism or malaria, the result, neuralgia, is similar in each instance. It is probable that in proportion as our knowledge of disease increases, different groups of families will be evolved which will comprehend many forms of suffering now spoken of as distinct maladies, which are really only symptoms of some great constitutional ill. Neither does it always follow that a specialist has a better practical knowledge of his subject than the general practitioner; that is, an inexperienced specialist may be less informed in his own field than the practitioner who has for a score of years labored in many fields and compared them with each other. Sometimes the result of treatment by specialists does not compare favorably with that of the general physician.

There are certain specialties, such as that of disease of the eye, which will always remain to a great degree in the hands of special practioners. So, to a less degree, diseases of the ear, skin and throat will occupy the exclusive attention of a certain number of the followers of Æsculapius. In obstinate or peculiar cases the specialist will also be called upon to give the aid which constant observation of one class of diseases often, if not always, affords. Yet withal, the family practioner will still hold his position; the skillful friend who presides at the dawn and settling of life, who is endeared to families by the associations connected with many scenes of joy and sorrow; the confidant, the adviser, the honorary member, as it were, of the family, without whom there would be something wanting in the composition of domestic life—such a place as this the specialist cannot occupy.

BEECHER ON THE PRESS.

Journalism seems to be the thorn in the side of sensational pulpiteers like Beecher. In a recent sermon the Brooklyn preacher said: "Ah, if there could be written over every newspaper, 'Man rejoiceth not in iniquity.'" This is as much as to say that man does rejoice in iniquity, for as Beecher himself acknowledges, newspapers are the reflex of humanity. Beecher says that the daily newspapers glorify viciousness and crime. That they elevate a man who has cut his neighbor's throat "head and shoulders higher than any saint." 'Tis not so. Vice is not glorified in the daily press. Newspapers hold the mirror up to life. So long as that life moves along in the even tenor of virtue there is nothing remarkable to chronicle. But let a man rise above the level of commonplace goodness in philanthropy, honesty, bravery or any of the virtues which adorn humanity, how quick is the press to magnify his deeds. From hamlet to metropolis, and from metropolis to the ends of the earth, is caught up and re-echoed the name of any man who does good to his fellow man. Everywhere the press rejoices to record exceptional virtue of mind or heart. Can Mr. Beecher point to a single instance where a respectable newspaper commends the vice which daily goes to make up the history of the preceding twenty-four hours? He cannot. The newspaper standard of morality may not be that of Christianity. It more nearly resembles that of the Mosaic law, which demands an eye for an eye. It demands that no guilty man be allowed to escape. It has no sickly sentimentality to waste on public offenders. Where they break the law, it demands that they perish by the law. It rakes into the cesspools of crime; it tears the masks from the face of hypocritical virtue; it lays bare all that is base, corrupt and degrading in public and private life in order that the law may punish or the sun of righteousness reform. [illegible] And [illegible] it. Despite all [illegible] against the conduct of the press, it has been the constant handmaid and companion of civilization, freedom and the higher development of man.

The Methodists of all branches in the United States number about 1,000,000, while the Presbyterians of all kinds number about [illegible] and the Baptists of all kinds about [illegible]. The Roman Catholics are estimated at about 6,000,000, being the most numerous sect in the country and about equal to the Methodists and Baptists combined. The next ranking sect after the Baptists in point of numbers are the Lutherans, who in Pennsylvania lead all other religions.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Arthur [illegible] the [illegible] of this country have [illegible] the present administration.

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

The Nickerson divorce case, while perhaps no worse than many another, has attracted much attention in Oregon because the parties are well known here and throughout the country, owing to the military rank of the husband and the peculiar cruelty of the fraud practiced upon the wife. It has shown the necessity of justice for better divorce laws in the whole country, and particularly in Pennsylvania. The facts in the Nickerson case are given by the New York *Post* as follows: The laws of Pennsylvania, like the laws of other states, require a short period of residence to give the court jurisdiction. Major Nickerson, therefore, in the first place, acquired a residence. In addition to this he packed his wife off to Europe with her daughter. This was in 1880. In Europe the mother and daughter remained, the major promising to follow as soon as he could obtain leave of absence. She waited, but he did not come, though he continued to write regularly until about a year ago. About that time letters and remittances began to be sent to his daughter, and he ceased all communication with his wife. She asked him to explain, but he paid no attention to her letters. Finally she learned from her mother that her husband had obtained a divorce, and had married again. He had married, it seems, a few days after he had got his divorce, which showed, of course, that the object of his application was merely to marry again. More than all this, she learned that the ground on which the divorce was obtained was desertion. No notice of the application, of course, had ever been received by her, there having been nothing but a newspaper advertisement. The whole proceeding was conducted by the plaintiff in the absence and without the knowledge of the wife.

The Philadelphia *Times*, commenting on the case, says of it that it illustrates "how a suit for divorce has come to be treated like a suit for debt or any other routine business before the court. If the libellant has complied with all the technical formalities, and has presented a prima-facie case, and the respondent has not made a sufficient answer, judgment is given, as it might be on a promissory note or in any other civil suit in which no one but the plaintiff or defendant had any interest. It is this perfunctory dealing with the subject that not only makes a fraudulent divorce possible, but actually invites to fraud."

The consequences, moreover, are far more serious than the consequences in civil suits. Fraudulent judgments may undoubtedly be obtained against absent defendants in such suits; but they are rarely worth much, because it is almost impossible that they should be executed without actual notice. Anybody who returns from Europe to find that the sheriff has been selling his house and lands, or levying on his stocks and bonds under fraudulent judgments, has only himself to blame, because the necessary publicity about all judicial proceedings connected with property enables him to guard against it. But it is getting to be not at all an uncommon thing for a wife to learn from a newspaper or letter that she has no right to her name, or her children, or her position, and that her place at the head of her husband's household has been filled by him with a new woman.

Various remedies are proposed to meet the difficulty in Pennsylvania. Several of the judges are in favor of making divorce more difficult by making it more expensive, as they say that people come to Pennsylvania for divorces rather than go to some western state, because they know that they can obtain them there at "bottom prices." Something like the "high-license" plan in liquor legislation is therefore proposed—a fee in divorce cases, sufficiently high—$500 is said to have been suggested by one judge—to make a divorce trip to Pennsylvania unattractive. Of course, the effect of this would only be to make it difficult for poor people and it would constitute a curious kind of reform. The suggestion of a high divorce fee recalls the story of the English judge's sentence of a poor prisoner for bigamy, who pleaded in excuse that his first wife had run off with another man: "What you should have done," he said to the prisoner, "was to obtain a divorce. This, you will probably say, would have cost you £1000, while you have not 1000 pennies in the world. I have to remind you, however, that that can make no difference, for England is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The requirement of a long term of residence is what is really needed to prevent fraudulent divorces, and also the abandonment of the antiquated practice of publishing notice by advertisement, except in cases where the defendant really cannot be found. There could have been no difficulty, if Mrs. Nickerson's story is true, in getting a notice to her through the mails. Divorce reformers ought not to overlook the fact that we have mail communication with Europe as open to the courts as it is to private persons. All the remedies suggested in Pennsylvania are local. The fundamental necessity of a uniform law for the whole country does not yet seem to be appreciated, but the time must soon come when it will.

OVER-CROWDING THE EARTH.

The idea is admitted by Prof. Griffin of the London Statistical Society that the time will come, indeed is near at hand, when the world will be densely populated; that it will not bear any increase, and that a majority of its inhabitants will have to live virtually on the verge of starvation. This conclusion is based on the fact that in India and China the population has already reached that point, while in Europe it is so dense that it has to subsist largely on imported food. With the idea that the limits of unsettled productive land are now in sight, it is argued that the time will soon arrive when mankind cannot go on doubling only in twenty-five or thirty years and be allowed to feed on meat and bread. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] large their production of food 20 or 30 tons out. But in competition with the cheap wheat lands of the Western plains, the inducements for that class of farming are slight. It has plainly been said that the lakes, rivers and inlets of the world could be made to produce as much food in the form of fish as the same area of land, which points out a source of food as yet almost unused. Considering that nearly half of the countries of the globe are still in a savage state, and that the other half is susceptible of a very much enlarged production, there does not seem to be reason to fear that its population will commence to starve in the near future.

The successful illustrator of books must be a student as well as an artist. Some of the most interesting reminiscences of celebrated authors are those in which their dealings with the illustrators of their books are recounted. Thackeray made his own sketches. Dickens was illustrated by various artists, and the satisfactory or unsatisfactory character of the work, often gave him pleasure or pain, just as the case might be. Pickwick papers, it will be remembered, were written to go with a series of illustrations already prepared. Though this sort of work might have been regarded as a restriction on his genius, the fact is, Dickens did some of his best literary work in those papers. The poet Whittier has just been passing judgment on the various attempts to illustrate his celebrated poem, "Maud Muller," and gives highest credit to Wellstood's engraving of the subject, from the drawing of Mr. Chappel. The "Judge" is sitting on his horse, while Maud Muller hands up to him her tin cup filled with water from the spring. She is a rather buxom, rosy specimen of the Yankee haymaker. The farm buildings where she lives are shown close by. The picture not only realizes the meaning of the poet, as acknowledged by himself, but in its portraiture is very characteristic of the time and place.

It is not generally known, but the fact is told by a New York correspondent that a suit is now pending before the United States supreme court against the Brooklyn bridge. The suit is founded upon the act of congress requiring bridges of this character to be 135 feet above high water. The Brooklyn bridge's main span is ten feet lower than the law requires, and shipping merchants whose vessels have been badly injured by their masts striking the lower cables have instituted this suit. The bridge directors contend that they have followed the spirit of the law. The shippers say the letter of the law has been violated. What the supreme court will say is, of course, the absorbing question.

Young man, if you want to make a fortune, invent some neat little arrangement and your money is secure. The roller skate patent is valued at $1,000,000; Bell, the telephone man, has risen from the condition of a church mouse to that of a bloated bond-holder, and the dancing negro which can be seen in the shop windows brings to its inventor an income of $30,000.

Allen G. Thurman, the veteran democrat of the Buckeye state, says he never again wants to hear "the still, small voice" calling him out as a candidate for office. He is comfortably well off, and lives in pleasant retirement, attending to his estate and devouring French novels in the original.

RENAN'S "RECOLLECTIONS OF MY YOUTH."

It has been well said that of all attempts at autobiography which literature has known, only two or three are of high importance as revelations of the true nature of humanity. If Augustine's attempt to reveal himself wholly to the world resulted in a religious rhapsody, Rousseau's in the portrayal of the horrible thing humanity would be without a heart; Goethe founded upon his experience a romance which he frankly called "Truth and Poetry." Ernest Renan, in his recently published "Recollections of My Youth," tries again the task which has baffled so many and, in certain vital particulars, he has come nearer to success than any predecessor. In part this is due to the fact that he apparently attempts less, giving seemingly detached souvenirs, each of which, however, adds definitely to our knowledge of his life and character, but still more it is due to his fearlessness and self-forgetful honesty. The history of the nineteenth century presents no more singular character than that of Ernest Renan, a mediæval mystic transformed by the environment of his age into a modern sceptic. A mystic M. Renan has remained despite his unbelief, and it is to this fact, perhaps, is largely due that placidity and ease of mind which he himself attributes to "a spirit of content and a native good humor." He exemplifies his own statement that his people live in dreams; it is impossible to imagine M. Renan's ever seeing sordid reality; he is too imaginative. Perhaps the devotee and the iconoclast are necessary alike in nature, since both must be idealists, both imaginative, both capable of unselfish devotion; and it can scarcely be pushing the idea too far to add that, with such a nature, circumstance largely determines whether a man shall adore or destroy. Born and educated in an air of simplicity and faith, fed upon wild legends and unmixed religious teachings, at 15 the lad was not wholly unlike what Erasmus was three centuries and a half earlier. Taught that rhythmic forms were a snare of worldliness, he was at heart a poet, as the present book abundantly proves. His description of his childhood and youth in Brittany are both naive and charming, while his beautiful preface, wherein he compares his memories to the legendary chiming of the bells of the submerged city of Is, is a poem in itself.

"I often fancy," he says, "that I have at the bottom of my heart a city of Is, with its bells calling to prayer a recalcitrant congregation. At times I halt to listen to these gentle vibrations, which seem as if they came from immeasurable depths, like voices from another world. Since old age began to steal over me I have loved, more especially during the repose which summer brings with it, to gather up these distant echoes of a vanished Atlantis."

Renan's blood was that of a mixed parentage. His father was a Breton sailor, his mother was of Basque and Bordelais descent, and in the son the Gascon elements, he declares, strove constantly with the Breton. His maternal grandmother was a woman of [illegible]

[illegible]

TO MT. TACOMA.

Vice President Edmunds Enthusiastic Over the Glacier.

WHAT THE SENATOR SAYS OF FARMING.

Not Much on Agriculture, but an Expert when it Comes to Glaciers—Lieutenant Arthur's Diary of the Trip.

NEW TACOMA, W. T., June 23.—[Special.]—Senator Edmunds, accompanied by T. F. Oakes, first vice president of the N. P. R. R., Lieutenant Arthur, U. S. N., and J. M. Berkeley, Esq., general manager of the western division of the line, left Tacoma on Wednesday the 20th, for the glaciers reported as existent on Mount Tacoma by Mr. B. Willis, of the geological survey. They spent two days on the way to the glaciers in inspection of the Carbon Hill coal system, and on the third day returned from the foot of the glaciers to Tacoma, arriving at 7 P. M. Next morning they left for Kalama by special train, accompanied by a correspondent of THE OREGONIAN, to whom Senator Edmunds said in reference to his trip:

"I absolutely never believed there was anything in America comparable in grandeur to the scenery I have seen on my necessarily brief visit to Mt. Tacoma. The access, thanks to the well cut trails made by the engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, is easy, and as I learn from Mr. Oakes, will be made as easy as a carriage road, or nearly, within a month from now. To express half of my admiration for the transcendent grandeur of every part of the scenery, and especially of the glacier, would be impossible. A more perfect glacier, in all the features found in such phenomena, it would be impossible to find. Certainly no Alpine glacier equals it in perfection, and yet, as I was given to understand, it is the least, in point of size, of all that have been discovered on this mountain. I cannot help saying that I am thoroughly convinced that no resort in the United States will be so much sought after as this, when once people come to know that what men cross the Atlantic to see can be seen in equal splendor, if not surpassed, at home.

THE ASCENT OF MT. TACOMA.

"I hear doubts expressed as to whether Mt. Tacoma can be ascended; but a steady head, a sure foot, a reliable alpenstock and a little determination could probably accomplish what is of course a very daring feat. New Tacoma has a fortune in the fact that it is the best point from which to start to this, the grandest of all American mountains, and I learn from Mr. Oakes that guides and all conveniences will be afforded to tourists desirous of visiting this magnificent scene. If Switzerland is rightly called the play ground of Europe, I am satisfied that around the base of Mt. Tacoma will become a prominent place of resort, not for Americans only, but for the world besides.

"I need not deal with the particulars of our journey, as you can get them minutely logged by my young friend Lieutenant Arthur. Let me only add this much in this regard, that nothing could be, to me at least, more enjoyable than the gradual approach to the inner circle of the court where the monarch of our northern mountains reigns supreme. The emotions stirred in one's breast—at least they were in mine—completely defy all the powers of language to express. When we reached the foot of the glaciers, foot-sore and weary as we were, I could not help pausing in breathless silence as we reviewed this majestic mass of ice, imbedded in the bosom of this gigantic monarch among Alps. If it was not the grandest of the group, as we were informed by Mr. Willis, who was one of our party, it was enough magnificence for us. The stupendous sides of the canyon in which the glacier lay, formed a setting perfect in its harmony of contrast, if the term be admissible to the pagodas and pinnacles of the secluded mass of ice.

A RIVAL OF THE ALPS.

"I have been through the Swiss mountains, and I am compelled to own that, incredible as the assertion may appear, there is absolutely no comparison between the grand effects that are exhibited there and what is seen in approaching this grand, isolated mountain. I could give you the dimensions, approximately, of the glacier we visited, but it would be unnecessary, as I understand your paper is about to send a special expedition to the scene in a day or two. I consider you will be doing good service by so doing. I would be willing to go 500 miles again to see that scene. This continent is yet in ignorance of the existence of what will be one of the grandest show places, as well as a sanitarium.

"This morning, in spite of the fact that we came from the glacier to Tacoma in one day, and felt just as used up as you represented us on our arrival last night," we felt every one of us this morning as lively as possible, and, with the exception of a little stiffness, just as capable of the same exertion as we were before we started."

THE VICE PRESIDENT ON FARMING.

"How did you celebrate your advent at the base of the glacier?" asked the inquisitor.

"You must ask Mr. Buckley about that particular circumstance," said Mr. Edmunds. "He was the presiding priest at the pouring out of the drink offering."

"What do you think, Mr. Edmunds, of this country as a whole?"

"It is simply magnificent, as it appears to me, with reference to its timber and mineral products; but I am free to confess that there seems to me to be little elbow-room for agriculture."

"Do you know anything about agriculture and the conditions under which it is successfully prosecuted?"

"I am afraid I do not," said the senator.

"Is it not the case, Mr. Edmunds, that you know a good deal more of law than of this land business?"

"It may be so," said he; "but there is not a man in America who knows more about glaciers."

"Well, we won't argue that point, or the matter of the agricultural capabilities of this country. You will admit, I think, that an authority on glaciers don't go for much.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR'S "LOG."

The reporter then interviewed Lieutenant E. J. Arthur of the United States navy, whom the senator has designated as having kept the log of the party's progress from Wilkeson. He was found to be one of those genial, kindly sailors whom it does one good to meet occasionally in the arid wastes of life; a finely built, genuine bit of manhood, from the immediate neighborhood of the senator's home in Vermont, and who had, with his sister, been traveling in company with Mr. Edmunds for some time. Frankly and pleasantly he opened the conversation, by stating that he had kept a log of the journey, and that it was at the disposal of the correspondent. The offer was gladly accepted, and here it is given verbatim as the gallant officer wrote it:

Left New Tacoma at 6:30 A. M., June 20, in a special train, with a car for cayuses attached. Reached Wilkeson at 8:15 and unloaded; started on the trail at once; struck a wagon trail a mile and a half from Wilkeson. The trees here were on an average 200 feet in height, about 10 feet in diameter and about 100 feet to the first limb. The chief varieties were fir, red, white and yellow, spruce, cedar and hemlock, with [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] hillside, thickly timbered for about half a mile, and finally took to the river-bed, having to cross from side to side of the stream to avoid timber, and occasionally, by way of variety, having to ascend the timber to avoid the water. The river-bed was filled with all kinds of coloring stone, from the size of an egg to large boulders averaging two feet in diameter; the sides of the mountains were covered with bright green fir and other evergreen trees. At this point the walking became very difficult, and was more or less wet; fording the river was done by the stepping stone system, a system which it must be admitted had occasional drawbacks.

AN EARLY MORNING FUN.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at the forks of the river, and on the arrival of the pack horses took dinner at a four theft at the forks. This pun will be forgiven, owing to its having been made early in the day. The pedometer recorded seven miles and a half. It is of course, unnecessary to say that Mr. Willis entered his dissent to the record, and [illegible] articles in the hands of the clerk and crossed extracts, whatever that may mean. I [illegible] backed the pedometer. Between [illegible] and me, however, there was a good deal of fording, which [illegible] have affected the record. About 2 o'clock we started for the glacier. The road was very rough, being chiefly over large boulders, so large that each one was a substantial reflection on the paving commissioners of the country, and showed pretty clearly that their ideas of roadways were behind those of the late lamented Mr. Macadam. About half a mile above our starting point we got a full view of the mountain, all except the top, which was enveloped in a night cap. One of our guides said that this prognosticated a storm. I think he was mistaken, but in support of his assertion he quoted the following distich, which he alleged was a literal translation from the original Chinook or Indian or some such barbaric language.

A CHINOOK COUPLET TRANSLATED.

"When Mount Tacoma wears his hat,
The people below are aware of that."

At 4 o'clock P. M. we sighted the glacier and at the same time came upon an avalanche, which formed a natural bridge, the snow being tolerably firm, and the footing good. On the other side we found the footing very precarious, and the progress perilous. Large stones were constantly giving way under our feet and tumbling into the ravine below the glaciers. Between us and the glacier there intervened a thick growth of alder bushes, through which we slowly, and not without difficulty, made our way. There appeared to be one glacier directly ahead of us and another on the south bank of the river. After making our way through the alder grove and across a moraine, which appeared directly in the center of the glacier, we reached its foot and could see the water issuing from a cavern on the left, and streaming from the sides of the glacier, on the right. A series of spires rose in the center, right above the moraine, and with that exception the surface of the ice seemed to be covered, as far as we could see, with mud and gravel.

THE HEALTH OF ALL HANDS TOASTED.

From the front there was a continual shower of stones weighing from one to 150 pounds, falling, as the supporting ice melted under the rays of the sun. We cut out a piece of the ice, and mingling it with some of the wine of the country, toasted the health of all hands. The pedometer registered 14½ miles from the starting, and the barometer gave an elevation of 1300 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere was warm and pleasant. At 4:50 P. M. we left the glacier and made for our camp. We tried to reach the upper glacier with a rifle ballet, but without visible effect. Reached camp at 7:30. Next morning we began the homestretch at 6 o'clock. In spite of the fact that we walked very slowly, all hands being very tired, we reached Wilkeson at 5 o'clock and left for New Tacoma at 7:30, arriving at 8 o'clock.

E. J. ARTHUR,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

ANAMOSA, Ia.—Dr. J. G. McGuire says: "I know Brown's Iron Bitters is a good tonic and gives general satisfaction."

MEETING NOTICES.

Funeral Notice.—The members of Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, S. G. Skidmore. Members of other lodges and sojourning brothers in good standing, are invited to attend. By order of the Noble Grand.
WM. J. SHIPLEY, Secretary.

Multnomah Engine Co. Benevolent Association.—You will meet at the Congregational church at 2:00 P. M. to attend the funeral of our late member, Stephen G. Skidmore. Mourning badges may be had from the secretary.
T. B. TREVETT, President.
June 24, 1883.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—You will meet at the Congregational church to-day at 2:30 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late member, Stephen G. Skidmore.
T. B. TREVETT, President.
June 24, 1883.

DIED.

In this city, June 22, 1883, Alfred Leland, aged 2 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., from residence of family, 128 Third street. Friends invited.

NEW TO-DAY.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no children. "M. 26," this office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY RAPID AND EXPERIENCED stenographer. Address P. N., this office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HEAD OF FINE horses at stable cor. Second and Maine. Apply to Gardner Bros., 185 First street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO LARGE, NICE furnished rooms, front, east, bay window, with bath. Splendid location. Apply at 403, Third St.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY GENTLEMAN and wife. Address, stating location, terms, etc., P. O. box 784.

FOR RENT—IN NORTHWESTERN PART of the city, near Morrison street, for two or three months, new two-story furnished house, eight rooms, gas and bath. Rent low to reliable tenant. Address Box 82, city.

[illegible]

CANYON CREEK LAUNDRY WILL REOPEN Monday, July 2, and old customers will be called upon for further patronage and new ones solicited.
C. M. PATTERSON, Supt.

[illegible]

ARRIVED, A FINE LOT OF

SEASONED LUMBER,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

F. W. STECHHAN .... Manager

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25, 26, 27.

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

COURTRIGHT & HAWKINS' MINSTRELS.

"Camille" and "Rose of St. Fleur."

THE CALIFORNIA QUARTETTE In New Selections.

Secure your seats, without extra charge at Cornelius' Drug Store.

HAVERLY'S NEW MARKET THEATER,
F. W. STECHHAN, MANAGER.

Beginning Saturday Evening, June 30, Engagement of

The Greatest Living Tragedienne,

JANAUSCHEK !

Supported by her own powerful company, headed by

MR. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN
AND
MR. ALEXANDER H. STUART.
When will be produced

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, '83,
Schiller's Grand Historical Drama, in Five Acts,
MARY STUART.

Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, "Marie Antoinette." Wednesday Afternoon, July 4, Grand Special Holiday Matinee, "Mother and Son." Wednesday and Thursday, July 4 and 5, "Zillah." Friday, July 6, "Mary Stuart." Saturday Matinee, July 7, Grand Janauschek Matinee. Saturday Evening, July 7, "Marie Antoinette." Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at Cornelius' Drug Store from Wednesday, June 27, 10 A. M., for six days in advance.
MR. NAT CHILDS, Manager.
MR. L. A. MORGENSTEIN, Business Representative.

Closing Days

OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

BARGAIN SALE

Ever Inaugurated

IN PORTLAND.

[illegible]

During which time we will offer

Three-Button Kid Gloves at 35c.

Four-Button Kid Gloves at 35c.

Six-Button Kid Gloves at $1.10.

Children's Percale Aprons, All Sizes, 50c.

Children's Pique Aprons, All Sizes, 50c.

Ladies' Chemises, 40c.

Ladies' Drawers, 40c.

THIS IS

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY !

IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL

CALL AT ONCE AND EXAMINE,

If Not to Buy.

B. Hartman & Co.

165 Third Street.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL BY AUCTION at the residence No. 105 Pine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire furniture and carpets, comprising:
Fifty yards elegant English body Brussels carpets.
Forty yards tapestry Brussels carpets.
Fifty yards superior extra two-ply carpets.
One elegant walnut bedroom suit, marble top.
One fine, oiled ash bedroom suit, complete.
Fine Clipper spring mattresses, fine hair mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, spreads, comforters, wardrobe, chamber crockery; also fine walnut extension table, solid walnut cane dining chairs, pictures, heating stoves, fine walnut whatnot, walnut inlaid center table, Howe sewing machine, lounge, elegant Honey bell range, combined kitchen table and flour bin, garden hose, canary bird and cage, table castor, crockery, glassware, cutlery; also kitchen furniture, medallion range, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
N. B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity for purchasers, as all the goods are in good order.

BRIDGE INJUNCTION NOT GRANTED.

The injunction not being granted, and the future of Portland being an assured fact, whereby most of our esteemed citizens will be benefited, I have also concluded to add to their wealth, by offering my

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Consisting of the Latest Styles of Ladies' Slippers, Caprices, Modjeskas, high and low cut Ladies' Shoes, Ladies' Sandals, Men's Shoes of the best factories, Men's Boots, Boys' and Children's Shoes, etc.

This Elegant Stock I have bought for cash, and defy bankrupt stock sales [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

M. MASK[illegible]

[illegible]

ICE.

Look out for white canvas-covered wagons of Portland Ice Company, and order Pure Ice, frozen with temperature 32° below zero, supplied only by this Company, from Lake Cascade Falls, the purest sheet of water in Idaho. Tickets for five pounds and upwards for sale. Deliveries daily, or as required. Office, 42 Oak, corner Third. Telephone No. 59. P. O. Box 102, Portland, Or.

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT.

JOHN SLAVICH,

[illegible]

[illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
CIGARS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE,
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front St.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

[illegible] in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

[illegible] When the [illegible] of life are [illegible] by suffering, when the functions of womanhood are [illegible] [illegible] who suffer from vital and functional disorders have found immediate relief and a permanent cure by using Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Beagle Turley 90, Arthur Thayer 86.7, David Thayer 88.7, Lewis Wilhelm 87.5, Emma Wellcum 89.2 and Ada Warner 93.5.

Class B—Miss Isabel Baker, teacher.—Number of pupils, 28. Cecil Alphouse 75.6, Maude Cross 75.6, Minnie Cunningham 83, Grace Dowling 81.7, Lizzie Furlong 77.6, Carrie Fellows [illegible], [illegible] Hexter 90.2, Frank Healy 77, Jennie Johnson 91.6, Frank Kerr [illegible], Frank Kennedy 94.6, Herbert Kentzman [illegible], Isabel Lansing [illegible], Anna Lloyd 84.5, Frankie Marin [illegible]

Carty, Luke
Clark, Sam C
C-Port, W C
Corbett, [illegible]
Connell, S M
Conley, Wm
Conner, Wm H
Johnson, Wm A
Johnson, [illegible]
Jones, Walter
Kraus, John
Leonard, Jas W
Lengh [illegible]
Stewart, John
Stewart, [illegible]
Stevens, Henry
Spider, Adolph
Wright, M H
Worrell, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
M. [illegible] P. M.

US AND EXCURSI NS.

NUAL PICNIC

OF THE

Socia Turn Verein

BRINUS GARDENS,

ON

, JUNE 24TH, 1883.

kinds, dancing in the pavilion, etic exercises, singing, etc.

awarded for games, etc. Street cars Admission 50 cents. THE COMMITTEE

Y VIEW PARK.

turday, June 23,

THE RACES.

Baseball Match.

TLANDS vs. STARS.

Sunday, June 24.

JOS. RICHTER.

MAMMOTH

URSION!

THE O. & C. R. R.

AURORA.

WILL TAKE PLACE

ay, July 1st, 1883,

PETER WILHELM.

D EXCURSION

OREGON CITY!

hew's P. E. Church.

SDAY, JUNE 27, 1883,

McCully will leave foot of Salmon st. at 9:30 A. M. sharp. be had at Gardner Bros.' Music and stores.

HELP WANTED.

ED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Seventh street, between Taylor and

A LIVE MAN TO HANDLE A NEW that promises well for the future. postoffice.

ANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT. OTTER & REHORST'S, No. 7 Morri Occidental hotel.

A GOOD RELIABLE BOY. IN rt Von Ottermedt's, 101 First st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS ng salesman, for a general merchan ern Oregon. Good salary to a com upp lections desired. form men who he business. Address B. —, Box 15,

NE FIRST-CLASS COACH MAKER loon-maker, by July 1. Address THEODORE WOLFE, Walla Walla, W. T.

TED—EMPLOYMENT.

Y A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION sale house; a steady place more of an s. Address C. H., this office.

LADY WHO IS A GOOD AND n desires a situation as copyist. Ad office.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, A day school for boys.—The sixth resent management begins Septem n Greek, Latin, German, French, atics, Bookkeeping, Sciences, Music, manship. Discipline strict. Send nnual catalogue, with list of former Head Master. J. W. HILL, M. D., P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

WANTS.

Y A YOUNG MAN, BOARD AND private German family. Please ad rman office.

LEASE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN th conveniences, situated between Fifth and Thirteenth. Call on or Charles hotel.

D LET—ROOMS.

DANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS suite, at 107 Third street between

NISHED ROOMS TO RENT, AT hat corner Eighth and F sts.

BE OBTAINED IN A RESPECT family, within five minutes walk of C. B. A., this office.

HREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ght housekeeping. No. 207 Sixth

INESS SPECIALS.

OU WANT A STYLISH AND dress make, give me a call; stylish 84; perfect fit guaranteed. MRS. fifth street, corner Hall.

FOR SALE.

BIG "B. ROAIN—PIANO AND

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

Landaus, Broughams Coupe-Englian and Berlin Coaches, ectors' Phaetons, Dog Carts and warranted equal to the best make, and at

WER PRICES.

Cunningham, Son & Co.

Washington Avenue,

MISSOURI.

Manager.

END US YOUR EARS.

[illegible]

AL PARK HOTEL!

City, W. T.

ON BLOOD PURIFIER

FUNDER'S

Y & LIVER REGULATOR

ation. A public trial of over thirty years in every section of our country of UDOLPHO'S SCHNAPPS, its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all Druggists and grocers.

THE WOLFE'S SCH & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1883.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

For sale at the following places:

- candy store, Fifth and Morrison.
- Fourth and Morrison.
- 's, 13 Morrison.
- 's, 137 First.
- 's, 165 First.
- 's, First and Morrison.
- cigar store, 146 First street.
- First and Washington.
- 65 First.
- 's, First and Ash.
- First and C.
- First and Alder.
- 's, 35 E.
- E. Cor. First and Salmon.
- First.
- First, bet. E and F.
- Postoffice building, East Portland.
- 207 First street.
- Morrison street, near Fourth.
- 30 Morrison.
- northeast corner of First and Alder.
- 207 First.
- the counting room of THE OREGONIAN, cor Stark.

POSTOFFICE TO-DAY.

from 2 to 3 P. M., for delivery of mails.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Montgomery will ship 300,000 feet of to Albina in a few days, and start a yard

Mordant, the splendid tenor of Hawkins Cartwright's minstrel troupe, will sing the at Trinity church this morning.

Tery, superintendent of the Hydraulic Company, has taken his family to for the summer. He will return in a

Idaho, with the Alaska excursionists on arrived at Astoria at 6 o'clock last and left for this place at 8. She will early this morning.

Colomu is discharging her cargo in first Not a mat of rice is stained nor damaged, notwithstanding that the met with a typhoon on her voyage.

messages in the W. U. Telegraph Joseph Welsh, Mrs. N. Keach, Wm. M. Young, H. C. Smithson, M. A. W. Coppage, T. W. Bates, H.

of the approaching Fourth are visible of numerous flags, large and offered for sale and in fireworks of every shape in which noise can be bot-

in a figure yesterday gave Miss of the north school a when her record was 94.8—in her class. She received a prize

has set up a graven image in his It attracts much attention from that vicinity. Not many of our given to running after strange the guy is better adapted to make

of friends of Senator Slater, ac- a band, last evening, proceeded residence of A. Noltner, where Mr. and gave him a serenade. In calls the senator appeared and made a short speech.

of the late S. O. Saidmore at the Congregational church at afternoon. Friends can view between the hours of 12 A. M. and the residence of Chas. E. Sitton, between Twelfth and Lowns-

Field did not sit with Judge circuit court yesterday, on slight indisposition, caused by a on his voyage here. He will to-morrow and the case of the will be considered. Judge leave for San Francisco on

Johnson of the Territorial uni- had a very pleasant meeting Edmunds while the latter was in Johnson studied law in the for two years while at his Vermont. Mr. Edmunds at once his former student and was as to see Mr. Johnson as the his distinguished friend and

CONTOUR MAP.

surveyor has completed a contour portion of the city between Woods southern limits. The object of determine the proper grade for that section. The greatest hight of grades of the city is 225 feet, that some pretty steep grades

COMBUSTION.

store, on North First street, from burning last even- clerks had manufactured a mixture for the theater, the counter for a moment a room adjoining. When was blazing up and making blue, too. By the help of finally extinguished with no a spoiled counter.

ON A RAMPAGE.

who has been in the employ on the Kalama extension, of T. Bingham, over the bank, last evening and de- which he alleged was due caused and Cullivan struck which he was rather roughly out. The noise of the rum- great crowd and a report spread had been made to rob the bank, considerable excitement.

HIS QUIETUS MAKE.

Mr. A. Agnen, an employ sawmill, while out on the river jump in from the shore short struggle sink. Mr. Agnen the place, but before he reached and was about to sink for which he was grasped and the boat. Mr. Agnen took him drying his clothes, allowed him gave his name as Butler and of opium, and that is all of him.

WANTED A VICTIM.

weather seems to have a depress- criminals. Judge Moreland dis- docket yesterday in brief space. was out for a holiday. Justice was found stretched on a bamboo forty winks with a paper over keep the flies off. In answer to the from a reporter, he grunted, going on. No one been in to-day. And suddenly jumping up "By chimminy, I'm entitled to my "Just take the next," said the scooter.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

races yesterday Joe Taylor and started home behind Joe's fast driving down the road the horse small bank, throwing Joe out. Dale the lines, but was also thrown out hungry arching again. He was picked brought home, when it was found that sustained a dislocation of the left This was attended to by a surgeon will be out in a few days. It is entirely due to the [illegible] and the fact that [illegible] his glasses.

A MODERN DIOGENES.

in the northern end of the city his lodgings in a large [illegible] constructed. For obvious reasons the has not been inspected by the writer. reported that the [illegible] with accumulated bed [illegible] is through the bung hole [illegible] the ships are in the [illegible] curiosities in museums. [illegible] enters his apartment through the [illegible] which is then pulled in after him. He one thing on being saved in the [illegible] suddenly during the night.

BETHEL BAND OF HOPE.

young and promising band met yester- Bethel Hall, Mrs. M. E. [illegible] Mrs. Evans assisting. Devotional ex- commenced at 2 o'clock, in which the joined in the Lord's prayer. [illegible] Bible followed, about sixty children rated. Lesson I. of the temperance [illegible] was reviewed. Eighteen new recruits entered in and took the pledge. Miss

Bessie Struble was elected secretary; Miss Mabel Taylor and Master Willie MacDonough were chosen standard bearers, and Master Frank Evans was chosen drummer for the ensuing three months. After the appointment of the captains, the lieutenants and sergeants, the band went out with their banners and drum for a short parade, and returned to their quarters where they broke ranks.

OUT IN THE WILD WOODS.

Messrs. H. D. Graden and E. Oliver, who left here some time since to survey a meridian line and standard parallels from Lewiston to the British Columbia line, have found a rough country to work in. A letter received from the party a day or two since states that about forty miles of the survey has been completed. It took seven days to survey six miles. The country is very mountainous and covered with dense forests of fir, hemlock, tamarack and silver pine, many of the trees being from seven to ten feet in diameter. The trees are so close together that if one is cut it will not fall, and if one gets in the line they have to get around it the best way they can. The party found a ledge of mica in large blocks of the finest quality and of vast extent.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

Arrangements for the sham battle on the Fourth are not fully completed, but the affair will be the grandest of the kind ever seen in Oregon. A battery of Hotchkiss guns will be placed upon a hill, with the grand army as a reserve. The regulars will storm the position with all the pomp and ceremony of dreadful war. They will be driven back and then rally and return to the charge, supported by artillery; and then the reserves will come to the help of the battery, and there will be more powder burnt and more battle cries sounded than have been seen or heard in many a day. The affair will terminate with the surrender of the battery and its supports, unless the latter shall become excited by the smell of powder and wipe out the regulars and then sack the city. Oh! there will be lots of fun and noise at the sheep pasture on the Fourth, and readers of this will please remember not to forget it.

BAMBOO PLANTS IN OREGON.

A number of bamboo plants were sent here some time ago by Judge O. N. Denny, consul general at Shanghai. A dozen or so of them were planted on the grounds of W. S. Ladd, and several at S. G. Reed's, on First street. As the bamboo is a semi-tropical plant, and grows in swamps and jungles, it was feared that the plants would not thrive here, but notwithstanding the great cold of last winter, they are all alive and thrifty, those at Mr. Ladd's having this year sent up vigorous shoots, which are now about fifteen feet in hight. The gardener in charge states that the plants will do well if supplied with plenty of water and the roots protected in winter. It would be interesting to know what became of the other bamboos sent over by Mr. Denny. To the natives of China and India the bamboo is of great value, supplying very many of their wants, and if it can be successfully cultivated here may prove of great utility.

A FINE VALLEY.

Captain J. D. Miller, the veteran steamboat man, who left here last May to explore the country around Flathead lake and the river above, returned yesterday. He reports a fine prairie country on each side of the river above the lake for a distance of thirty-five miles and from ten to fifteen miles in width. Eight townships have been sectionized and there are about forty settlers there. The river is from half to three-quarters of a mile in width and suitable for steamboat navigation. Among the settlers there he found old Baptiste Inyass, years ago a resident of Oregon City and known to many of the early settlers of this State. The Nelson brothers, Norwegians, are building a small schooner for navigating the lake. Captain Miller reports much fine bunch-grass country at the west and south of the lake, and many bands of cattle thereon. As soon as settlers begin to arrive the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will probably place a boat upon the lake to aid in the development of this fine section of country.

"SWEETS TO THE SWEET."

Several of the occupants of rooms in the Union block have, or, rather, had, a habit of holding consultations with their clients on the main staircase of the building, and when there were no clients to consult they used the stairs as a sort of smoking room and place of general resort. The other occupants of the building were annoyed by the congregation on the stairs, and one of them devised a plan for abating the nuisance. He purchased at a drug store a compound of consolidated sulphuretted hydrogen, bisulphide of carbon and other sweet smelling compounds, which he scattered on the stairs. When the party of "setters" next met they sniffed the atmosphere suspiciously but finally seated themselves and commenced the usual conversation. After a few moments one of them broached the subject of sewers, and from this they descended to vaults and then slid off to decaying vegetable and animal matter, and finally to the great plague in London and then to the subject of disinfectants. At last they began to leave one at a time, each casting a sidelong and suspicious glance at the others as he walked out to lean up against a lamp post or some other support. The last one left at length, shook the ashes out of his pipe, and as he rose and glared around he was heard to remark, "Some dead thing must have crawled in here and died." The club does not meet on the stairs any more.

EPPINGER'S BILL OF FARE.

The following is the bill of fare provided by Eppinger for the Sunday dinner of his patrons. This is probably the first time that baked shad has ever been served at a restaurant in this city:

SOUPS.

Chicken. Gumbo. Consomme.

FISH.

Baked Shad a la Chambord.
Boiled Salmon. Hollandaise.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Radishes. Anchovy Salad. Olives.
Pickles. Beets. Sardines.

COLD DISHES.

Boned Turkey with Jelly. Ham.
Pressed Corned Beef. Chicken Salad.

ENTREES.

Vol au vent. Financiere. Volaille a la Toulouse.
Noix de veau aux Spinards.
Chicken Fricasse. Champignons.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus. Green Corn. Spinach. Green Peas.
Mashed Potatoes.
New Potatoes. Fresh Tomatoes.

ROASTS.

Beef, Veal, Lamb, Spring Chicken.
Turkey stuffed with Truffles.

DESSERT.

Cabinet Pudding. Ice Cream. Coffee
and Vanilla. Fruits. Cakes, etc.

CAFE.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury yesterday found a true bill in the case of Edward Lawrence, charged with stealing four cows from M. P. [illegible] [illegible]

POLICE COURT.

[illegible]

CRIMINAL.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

[illegible], Ala., June 23.—Joseph Brown, while [illegible] with a [illegible] for insulting his wife, and the latter stabbed him with a butcher knife, with which he then killed her. Brown is supposed to be fatally wounded.

[illegible] S. Reuben Reed, of Cincinnati, is busy proving that [illegible] The Boston Post has discovered that Carlyle was a Swedish crank, and the McGill, of the Chicago Tribune, is asserting that [illegible] is a cracked [illegible]. This demonstrates the independence of the American mind.

[illegible] Hop Bitters [illegible] LEROY BREWER.

THE RACES.

Renwick Wins the Running and Kate Chitwood the Trotting Match.

About 600 people went up to City View park yesterday, in anticipation of the sport to be furnished by the advertised trials of speed, among them quite a number of ladies. Pool selling was commenced as soon as the crowd reached the grounds, the chief interest centering in the running contest, which embraced

FIVE ENTRIES.

And not a sorry one among the lot. Jim Renwick, not unknown to fame in racing circles on this coast, was first choice in the pools, though the best judges were not confident of his prowess in a struggle with Trade Dollar and Forest King, while Deschutes and Ney Ella were by no means regarded without favor. None of them sold in the "field," each having backers who were willing to run them up to a fair figure.

The judges chosen were Wm. Bigham and Joseph Paquet and J. T. Apperson, and they were careful in enforcing the rules, so that the contest was fair in every respect. In drawing for position Trade Dollar got the pole, Renwick 2d, Deschutes 3d, Ney Ella 4th, and Forest King on the outside. Some little time was consumed in sending them off, Deschutes showing himself stubborn and balky, but they finally went away to a fair start, Forest King in the lead with Ney Ella at his side and Renwick up on his heels, while Trade Dollar and Deschutes were but a length behind. From the start to the half-mile they were all in a bunch, and Renwick's backers, who had not full knowledge of his powers, were beginning to shake just the least bit, as Forest King was not well-known, and seemed from the grand stand to be getting in some excellent work. Renwick, however, had not shown what he could do, and at the third quarter began to get down to business and soon forged ahead, showing clearly daylight behind him, then a length and then three or four lengths. When the head of the stretch was reached the race was virtually decided, though Forest being put under the lash made a desperate struggle for first place, while Trade Dollar and Ney Ella were nearly abreast and running like the wind for the third place, which Trade took by a few feet, Deschutes saving his distance very handsomely. Coming under the wire in the order above indicated, Renwick was declared winner in 1:32½. Good time for the season and track, but any of the five horses in the race are liable to make it in two seconds less before the summer is over.

THE TROTTING

Deserves but little notice, only two starters coming out—May Winters, driven by Lindsay, and Kate Chitwood, driven by Smiley. Three heats were trotted, an even start being had each time, and Kate Chitwood winning every time with apparent ease, her opponent breaking badly. Time, 2:58¾; 2:57; 3:01. This ended the day's sport, which, being the first of the season, was enjoyed by all present. The best of order prevailed and the best of feeling, a fact due to the suavity and good management of the gentlemen who have charge of the track, they being determined to make City View park a favorite resort for Portlanders. The sports on the same grounds to-day will be very interesting, glass ball shooting, baseball, etc.

A PORTLANDER ON THE WING.

The following extracts are taken from a private letter written by Dr. R. G. Rex, who is now on a visit east, to a gentleman in this city. The letter is dated Richmond, Ohio, June 11:

I have at length reached my destination. Thus far I have had a pleasant and interesting trip. From Portland to Sand point, on Lake Pend d'Oreille, the Pullman sleeper affords as much ease and comfort as can be enjoyed in railway travel anywhere; while the rugged grandeur of the Columbia river bluffs and waterfalls, succeeded by the picturesque charms of the Pend d'Oreille region, with its beautiful, transparent lakes, nestling between fir-clad hights and fed by the pure mountain streams, lends interest to the journey and leaves many choice landscape scenes stamped enduringly on one's memory.

From Sand point to the end of the track of the western division, passengers traveled on a construction train, on which what was lacking in luxurious elegance was compensated for by the courtesy and kindness of officials and the magnificent scenery of the Clarks Fork.

From the end of track to Missoula, a private conveyance took me forty miles over a road abounding in mud and stones and bad beyond the power of pen to describe or mind to conceive. I therefore pass it by in painful silence.

Leaving Missoula at 6 A. M., the stage reaches Deer Lodge by 3 the next morning. The passengers bounce and slide about inside of the stage, get out and walk up the steep hills, and eat their six-bit meals of bread and saur kraut without complaint, their principal hardship being that they are kept nearly all the time in full view of the railroad grade, and thus subjected to the mental torture of constantly comparing stage with railroad travel.

From Deer Lodge to Helena was one day's, and from Helena to end of track of eastern division was another day's travel and the termination of stage discomforts. Taken altogether, the stage portion of the route was less disagreeable than I expected, the weather being pleasant and traveling companions agreeable.

From end of track to Bozeman was traveled over on construction train, and the rest of the way to Duluth on regular passenger, with Pullman sleeper and dining car attached. The most interesting portion of the road is on the passage over the divide between the Missouri and Yellowstone valleys, east of Bozeman, and through Pyramid park in Dakota.

Leaving Duluth I went by boat through drift-ice in lake Superior on the 1st of June, then southward through Ste. Mary's river, St. Clair lake and Detroit river. I stopped in Detroit over Sunday and Monday. On Sunday I went to the Fort street Presbyterian church, and found Mrs. Charles Wright, formerly Louise Kemlo, known to many Portland people, contralto of the choir. People in Detroit have experienced a long and severe winter and grow green with envy when listening to a description of the mild winters of Oregon.

I came across Lake Erie to Cleveland. The American Medical Association was in session there from June 5 to June 8. I had the honor of admission as delegate from the State Medical Society of Oregon. The association is composed of delegates from all regular medical societies in the Union, and representatives from the navy and marine hospital service. There were over 1500 in attendance, many of them the most eminent in the American profession. The meeting was highly interesting and harmonious.

I have seen thunderstorms and rain almost every day since coming east, and find it very warm between showers. I expect to leave for Oregon in about six weeks.

NO ONE LEFT.

[illegible]

Your East Portland correspondent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] close of incorporation to the office of the secretary of state, with O. W. Knowles, [illegible], Bowlby and T. P. Thompson as incorporators. Capital stock, $100,000.

Judge Foraker, the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, says his grandfather always been urged against him. "My father declared I was too young," when at 13, I fell in love with a red-haired girl, and he stopped my courtship. He objected, when I enlisted, and now [illegible] say I am too young for governor."

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Seldom has any show met with more general approbation than has been awarded to the Cartwright & Hawkins troupe of minstrels, which opened at New Market theater on Monday night. Every seat in the house was engaged by noon of that day, and by the time the curtain rang up the house was densely crowded. One great trouble they had to contend with was green musicians. That is to say, instrumental performers for minstrel business are just as isolated as "funny men" and a good deal harder to procure than clog-dancers. On Thursday night an entire change of programme was made according to announcement, and everything new given. The songs of "Let me Hear thy Voice Again," by Mr. Wyatt, "The Mariner's Daughter," by Mr. Frillman, and the "Dreaming of Mother's Face," by Mr. Morant, were loudly applauded as they deserved to be; and the singing of the quartet in the second part was superbly rendered. And while other companies that have visited here may have surpassed this one in its comic department, not one has equalled it in the matter of vocalization. It is this which keeps the dress circle and parquette filled night after night, whereas the gallery showed signs of dwindling on the fourth night. It is evident, therefore, that the company has established itself firmly in the approbation of our very best society; and this is owing to the fact that Courtright, Lew Rattler and Hawkins, to whom the funny business is intrusted, are men who have a proper degree of professional pride, and will not stoop to coarse jokes for the sake of creating a laugh. They will give another entirely new programme on Monday evening, and appear on Wednesday night for the last time until after their return from Puget Sound and Victoria. On Monday night Master Chas. Goetting, who has been suffering from seasickness and has been kept back in consequence, will sing his favorite, "Rock-a-bye, Baby." If a boy can sing at all, we would rather hear him once than to hear a man sing a dozen times; and those who hear Master Goetting sing on Monday night, will agree with us that he really can sing. Lew Rattler and Courtwright are to appear in a scene from "Camille," in which they will literally tear tragedy to pieces. Morant, Holland, Wyatt and Frillman will each sing new selections. On their return from east of the mountains they will give another entire change. One thing must be said to the credit of this company—they do as they agree to do; and a change of programme with them means a change from the introductory overture to the fall of the curtain.

Next Saturday evening the theater will be reopened by Mme. Fanny Janauschek in her world renowned character of Mary Stuart, supported by Mr. George D. Chaplin and an excellent stock company. It is no wild assertion to say that Mme. Janauschek is the greatest tragic actress that has ever visited Portland, for she is a woman of not only high culture, trained in the severe German school which requires something else besides a pretty face and showy wardrobe to make an actress, but she is also an actress of rare creative power, and gives a new and vigorous tone to every character she undertakes. This is clearly shown in her rendition of Lady Dedlock, in "Bleak House," in which such well recognized actresses as Laura Keene, Jane Coombs and Mrs. Gladstone encountered mortifying failures. Though past the meridian of life, she infuses into all her impersonations that wonderful power and vitality which characterized her younger days, when she won the admiration of such stern critics and severe judges as Richard Wagner and Baron Tauchnitz. In this connection we may be pardoned for reproducing a criticism of her Mary Stuart, written by Judge Goodwin, of the Salt Lake *Tribune*:

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> To throw perfume on the violet,
> * * * * * *
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

And to speak even the highest praise of an actress possessing the ability of Mme. Janauschek were to commit almost a similar folly. Since Rachel and Charlotte Cushman have passed away, no one on either continent has so fitly donned the ermine of the historic throne as she who brought before the large and select audience gathered at the opera house last evening the living impersonation of the beautiful, accomplished, but most unhappy princess, Mary Stuart, queen of Scots. Every line uttered was a study, and every look and gesture a volume. Her stately form, majestic tread, determined air and her decided manner, made her appear every inch a queen. She bears with resignation and fortitude the indignities heaped upon her by "Elizabeth," but when they meet in the woods at Fotheringay and insults are heaped on "Queen Mary," she can no longer restrain her pent-up passion, and proclaims "Elizabeth" a bastard and herself queen of England, in a manner that thrills to the core. The acting in this particular scene took the house by storm, and her dignified bearing at this climax impressed the audience with the real superiority of the genius before them. Madame Janauschek's strongest and most striking quality is her wonderful power of invective and scorn. Her very look, without the utterance of a word, is at times withering, and her piercing glance seems to look into the deepest and darkest recesses of the human heart. Her power of facial expression is truly remarkable, and every shade and degree of contempt and scorn is depicted with an accuracy that only genius, tutored by years of patient and careful study, can acquire. The closing scene, in which she bids farewell to her associates and forgives the knavish earl of Leicester, is full of sublime pathos, and she goes to lay her head upon the block with the dignity of a queen and the resignation of a martyr."

Of Mr. Chaplin it is only necessary to say he is the same gentleman who appeared here in 1880 as Pygmalion and also as Matthew Leigh in "Rosedale," to Mr. Barton Hill's Eliot Gray. He made many warm friends during that engagement and his reappearance on the Portland boards will be hailed with delight.

Within the past two weeks two minstrel performers have died at the east, both well known to Portland amusement-goers. One of these was James R. Grant, professionally known as J. G. Russell, a baritone singer, who visited our city three times. His singing of "The Day When You'll Forget Me," is as familiar as a household word. He lost his voice about three years ago and had been in the employ of Pinkerton's detective agency at Richmond, Va., up to the time of his decease. Some twelve years ago he shot H. Rives Pollard, a brother of the southern historian, for the seduction of his sister. This has preyed upon his mind for a long time and he drank deeply. All his troubles are over now, poor fellow.

The other died on Thursday of this week in New York, and was one of the most famous men in the whole minstrel business, Charley Backus. He was born in Rochester, New York, and began life as a newsboy on the New York Central railroad. In 1851 he came to California and first worked as watchman in the [illegible] powder magazine for E. H. Parker, who discharged him for smoking [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

own of its size in America. Frillman, the well-known basso of the minstrel troupe, said the other day, "You cannot show me another town of this size, where a minstrel troupe would be able to play a third night, until you cross the Rocky mountains coming westward. There is Bridgeport in Connecticut, Dayton in Ohio, Fall River in Massachusetts, Grand Rapids in Michigan, Kansas City in Missouri and Paterson in New Jersey. All these cities have about the same population as Portland, but you have to have a star minstrel party to play to anything above expenses on your second night. And here we had, on our fifth night, a larger and more fashionable audience than I ever saw on a second night in any of the towns I have named. The idea of minstrels playing a week in a town of less than a hundred thousand people, is something unheard of back there. But when I look at your private residences and business buildings the whole thing is explained. There is a great deal of local wealth here."

In a few months more the sea voyage, which has such terrors for theatrical people, will be a thing of the past. Companies will come up from California by the railroad route and go back east by the Northern Pacific. This will entirely metamorphose the face of matters, and we shall probably see on the New Market boards every dramatic and musical celebrity or troupe of celebrities that appears on the California boards. We have a pretty little theater, and its doors should be open only to first-class talent.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been received at the Library Association of Portland during the week:

Game Fishes of the United States; by S. A. Kilbourne. Text by Brown Goode. Part I., The Atlantic Salmon and the Red Speckled Trout. Part II., The Spanish Mackerel and the Black Basses. Part III., The Striped Bass and the Red Snapper. Part IV., The Bluefish and the Yellow Perch. Part V., The Mackerel, and the Weakfish and Southern Sea Trout. Part VI., The Pompano and its Allies and the Sea Bass or Southern Blackfish. Part VII., The Kingfish and the Waiting; the Sheepshead and the Scuppang. Part VIII., The Namaycush or Lake Trout; the Bonito and the Tarpon. Part IX., The Redfish and the Grayling. Part X., The California Salmon, Muskellunge, Pike and Pickerel.

An Inland Voyage; by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Loys' Lord Beresford and others; by the author of "Molly Bawn."

Classic Mythology, a translation (with the author's sanction) of Prof. C. Witt's Griechische Gotter and Heldengeschichten; by Francis Younghusband, with a preface by Arthur Sedgwick, M. A. supplemented with Glossary of Etymologies and Related Myths.

Whom Kathie Married; by Amanda M. Douglas.

The Golden Chersoneso, and the way thither; by Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. Bishop), with map and illustrations.

An American Four-in-Hand in Britania; by Andrew Carnegie.

Glossary of Terms and Phrases: edited by Rev. H. Percy Smith, M. A.

Sinners and Saints, a tour across the States and around them, with three months among the Mormons; by Phil Robinson.

American Cottages; consisting of forty-four large quarto plates, containing original designs of medium and low-priced cottages, seaside and country houses; also a club house, pavilion, school house and a small seaside chapel, together with a form of specification for cottages.

Upland Game Birds and Water Fowl of the United States; by A. Pope Jr.

Part 1—The Green-winged Teal; The American Snipe.

Part 2—The Woodcock; The Mallard Duck.

Part 3—The American Quail; The Black Duck.

Part 4—The Ruffled Grouse; The Blue-billed Duck.

Part 5—The Pinnated Grouse; The Redhead.

Part 6—The Canada Grouse; The Wood Duck.

Part 7—The Valley Quail; The Buffle headed Duck.

Part 8—The Upland Plover; The Golden-eye or Whistler.

Part 9—The Mountain Quail; The Widgeon.

Part 10—The Canvas-back Duck; The Brant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45. The public is cordially invited to all services.

First Presbyterian Church, corner East Park and Columbia streets.—Preaching at 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 12:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

Scandinavian M. E. church, corner of D and Twelfth streets—Rev. J. C. Larsen, pastor. Preaching 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

First Congregational Church—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Harris, of Albany. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 7 P. M.

Plymouth Church, corner Fourteenth and E—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. R. Loomis, in the morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school at 12:15 A. M. Strangers are welcomed.

German Methodist Church corner of North Eighth and D streets—Rev. J. C. Sinclair, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Mt. Tabor, 2:30 P. M.; meeting of Ladies' Dime Society Tuesday evening, 8 P. M.

Hall Street M. E. Church—H. K. Hines, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 12:30; service of song, 7:45 P. M., followed by a short discourse founded on a floral symbol which will be erected on the altar.

Taylor street M. E. church—Rev. George W. Izer pastor; preaching at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Subject at 11 A. M.: "The Divine Presence." Subject at 7:45 P. M.: "The Philosophy of Wisdom." Praise meeting at 6:45 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

First Congregational Church, Holladay's addition to East Portland; Amos W. Bower, pastor.—Regular Sabbath worship at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. School at 12:30. Seats free, and all are welcome. Pastor's residence corner Fifth street and Holladay avenue.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of First and Washington streets; A. L. Lindsley, pastor.—Services morning and evening at the usual hour. The morning services will be conducted by the Rev. Francis A. Horton of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Cal.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets. Preaching service at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of Sacramento, Cal. Morning subject: "The Cities of Refuge." Evening subject: "The Fate of a Fool." Free pews and a cordial welcome to all who may attend these services. Strangers invited.

The Church of Sea and Land, corner Third and F streets, Chaplain Stubbs, pastor.—Regular Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. for one hour. Preaching and communion service at 11 A. M. Preaching in the evening at 7:30. Monday, Bethel Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., of the World; Tuesday, prophetic study; Thursday, prayer meeting; Friday, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; these meetings at 3 P. M.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Eleventh and Main streets; Rev. E. T. Lee, pastor; residence, Ninth and Columbia streets. Services for the coming Sabbath are as follows: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock. All pews free, and congregational singing. A special effort is made to welcome strangers and visitors. You are cordially invited to attend.

How the Indians Killed Their Great Medicine Man; Chico Record.

[illegible]

A View of Portland.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

[illegible] of the Northern Pacific.

[illegible] and passenger [illegible]. Several hundred people were assembled at the depot to receive the first through passenger train to Helena in buggies, carriages, buggies, on horseback and afoot. There were enough passengers on board to load three busses, which is a pretty good indication of the heavy travel which may be expected to Helena as soon as it becomes generally known that passengers from the east may come all the way by rail.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

MR. ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Graduating Class of the Portland High School.

Young friends of the graduating class: In addressing you this evening, I direct your minds to that result of your education which is to be of greatest service to you in life. This, briefly phrased, is the *power of self-determination*; and paraphrased, is the aggregate of the habits of thought, training and control over inclination, which enables you to place and hold your minds upon one line of thought, feeling or action for the time being, to the exclusion of all others. When Helvetius said that genius was a "continuous attention"—*une attention suivie*—he beaconed one of the chief aims, the final cause of education (whether of the home or the school), which is to drill body, mind, conscience and desire, under the authority of the will, and to discipline the will itself through the succession of its efforts to that result, be it more or less, where the person has self-control, self-determination—the power to say to his thought come, and it cometh, to that impulse, Go, and it goeth," and to the aggregate of mental and emotional habits, "to a servant, Do this, and it doeth it."

Few people understand how dependent human activity is upon the passing impressions of sense, such as sight or sound externally, and bodily states or impulses internally. If you were asked to fix your eyes upon an object—a figure on a blackboard, for example—and with your line of vision so fixed were required to mentally watch a piece of chalk on the end of a pointer which some one was moving slowly about within the field of vision, and were further required to tell the instant that the chalk passed out of the field of vision you would be sensibly made aware of the great difficulty in disassociating the mental act and the outward one, the eye tending to move when your thought follows the chalk point. This is a test sometimes applied by the physician to decide upon certain suspected errors of sight, but there is great difficulty in applying the test because of what we may call the vagrancy of the will; and it furnishes us an illustration of a distinct act of will, as against habitual inclination. A true education has, perhaps, without your knowing it, developed in you this habit of continuous attention and a certain power, when you call for it, of centering your mind upon one line of thought, or your action in one direction of conduct, and resisting or disregarding whatever opposes or is foreign to it. In the degree that you have this power of continuous attention—and it always is an acquired power, always implies a conquest over nature—you may be said to be adequately educated, and truly furnished for the activities of adult life.

It would surely be a one-sided view of education that made little of the actual knowledge, the formulas and facts with which it stores the mind. These are doubtless, of enduring value in enabling a callow youth, in one sense, to know more than Aristotle or Bacon, and to begin where they left off; but the educator is poorly equipped for his great work who does not recognize the education of *function* as more important than the providing of materials for it—in other words, who does not recognize that "how to make and use tools" is more important than the furnishing of specific tools. The various faculties of man, perceptive and receptive, such as memory, and imagination and comparison, with their acquired contents, may be so regarded as tools and the tool-using power is the power of continuous attention—of self-determination, as the philosophers call it—the slowly acquired will-power which holds the mind, with the least of conscious struggle or effort, to a determined subject or work. It is a parody of education which has not helped man or woman to this mental and emotional self-control and self-possession, and habit of continuity. Not what I learned at school, so much as how I learned it, goes with me through life; and the ideal education will tend more and more, especially in the early training, to give the child-man self possession and to furnish the conditions under which the will is self disciplined, and holds the mental faculties and desires to order as a captain does the soldiers of his command.

Therefore the best service of teachers, if penetrated with the real genius of their profession, is not what might appear to be their work of routine drill and marks; nor is their success to be measured by a uniform product in the mind and conduct of children. Rather do they fulfill their function when they most respect the individuality of the child and help him to know and use his own personal bent or talent; and in the adaptation of school routine to this personal function of each individual life, with its sacred rights, limitations and inborn trust, is found room for the teacher's highest, most loving skill. The preceptors to whom we look back with most gratitude, and crown with our life-long reverent affection, are those who prompted us to find ourselves out using their loving authority to help us in attaining self-direction, balance, and just aim. This cannot be done by the dozen, or by the grade. It drafts the teacher to be each boy or girl's personal friend, and in a sense a partner in their home.

Without further analysis, let us consider what the outcome of such a mental self-possession or habit of continuous attention will be when home and school launch us into the wide world. It ought, *first*, young friends, to find you to-night with an ideal purpose, a cherished principle that whatever your specialized work may be, or become, you will aim to have the best of its kind. Your education should have developed the habit of perfection—if we may so phrase it—the habit of being nobly discontented with anything less than the best, as an output of your activity: *secondly*, your completed education should find you either already settled, or soon to be, in a definite purpose of a concrete work, useful, honorable and adapted to the just measure of your powers and surroundings; and, *thirdly*, if our education has done anything worth calling such for you, it will have made it comparatively easy for you to *concentrate*, with all your tools, upon this life work, with single continuous attention—saving your waste of effort, and the loss that comes from a hand-to-mouth purpose, which is at the mercy of every shifting circumstance or impulse. You can take up with no profession, trade or livelihood in which there will not be difficulties, obstacles, commonplace details, drudgery; but your education must have disciplined you to conquer your disgusts and to push, like a pioneer, through the brush for a home in the wilderness. Of these three outcomes of your education so enumerated, let me briefly dwell upon the last and again urge upon you persistence in the occupation or work which you may elect to undertake. If you face it [illegible] with yourself, and with those who have given you of home, means, protection [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

persisted in, and giving them true independence. We would have every girl perfect herself in something which will fit her to earn a livelihood and attain the self-respect of usefulness. We know of no condition, not even the misfortune of being rich, that need bar a true woman from a life purpose, and consecration of herself to it. There are thus women of station and wealth in England, and in some of our older communities, who devote themselves as single-heartedly, as though their bread depended on it, to vocations like teaching, nursing, literature, or lifting the poor. Be thankful if there is added to your lot the motive that makes part of the necessary life plan, earning your livelihood. If otherwise, none the less—if no other plan arises—base your plan to dignify, enoble and bless the home, contributing to it out of your ideal life purpose, the habit of perfection, the patience of processes, the self control, and conquest over impulse, which your education ought to give you, and which if it has not given you, it has measurably failed. "Look upward," say Schiller, "to your dignity and your mission, not downwards to your happiness and wants." Young women and young men please accept these words, as expressing my deepest interest in your true welfare; my hope added to that of your parents and teachers, that your lives may bless the world and honor God.

Wonderful cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla in every part of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

General Phil Sheridan's friends have bought him a house at Washington for $40,000, which he will find open for him when he succeeds the man as head of the army.

Russia Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Or., June 23, 1883. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Allen, Miss Cynthia
Brandon, Miss Lottie B
Bracy, Miss Kate
Bassett, Miss Geo
Bailey, Mrs Lester A
Catlin, Miss Maggie
Stafford, Miss Ruth
Cassin, Miss Lizzie
DeCoy, Miss La La
Dixon, Nancy
Forris, Mrs James
Hastings, Miss Mary
Hobley, Miss Aggie
House, Mrs A
Humphreys, Mrs T B
Howes, Miss Augusta
Harvey, Miss Lucy
Hall, Maggie
Hewett, Mrs Henry
Howell, Mrs David
Johnson, Eleanor F
Lull, Mrs A R
Lee, Mrs John
Low, Mrs
Lansdale, Mrs R K
Lee, Mrs Tom
Lard, Mrs Frank
Mills, Miss Myrtle
Monroe, Miss Annie
Moss, Mrs C
Martin, Miss Mabel
McDonald, Miss Jennie
Morris, Miss Annie
Neal, Mrs L
Nixor, Miss Cora E
Newman, Mrs L
O'Brien, Agnes L
Porter, Miss Hattie
Potts, Mrs W J
Porter, Mrs Maria
Parsons, Mrs Kittie
Proebstall, Mrs J
Quick, Mrs Alice
Reed, Miss F
Ramsby, Miss Clara
Rogers, Mrs Moley
Smith, Mrs Rosa
Stephens, Mrs M A
Taylor, Miss B R
Williams, Mrs Clarissa
Wells, Mrs Fannie
Weeks, Miss Lizzie
Webster, Miss May
Young, Mrs M O

MEN'S LIST.

Atkins, Frank
Armstrong, Peter
Abtester, Albert
Albright, A G
Annis, Tom
Austin, Geo B
Adams, J Q
Blois, Antone
Bunnan, M
Brown, Allen
Brown, Abel
Brown, Ed
Burrows, O
Buxton, Wm
Byrne, Jos
Brandt, Sam
Bealty, J H
Brannel, Thos
Brens, Jules
Drenz, Julius
Brackett, E A
Bennett, J B
Benedict, F F
Bernese, Dr H P
Beaumont, H
Beck, Harry
Bartley, Jas
Barker, Thos
Baker, Jas H
Baird, Jas A
Badgley, J S
Clark, Harry G
Curtis, V
Casgrove, Hugh
Clark, John
Cochran, E F
Crouch, B F
Coffman, H T
Cregline, Geo
Oriel, Claude
Clifford, P
Clayton, E
Clauson, Geb
Clark, Geo
Church, Wheeler
Cavendish, ——
Canfield, R J
Doherty, James
Derois, James
Demar, Dennis
Deppe, Wm
Deering, Wm
Dobrzanski, Sam
Doody, Harry
Epstein, M
Erlensberg, O J
Erikson, A
Eck, Ernest
Evans, F G
Fish, Dr Wm G
Flanigan, W H
Fan, C A
Farrington, G R
Farrell, Thos
Forsche, G T
Foley, B
Forman, Jas
Gunsmore, G W
Gore, G L
Goldborough, C W
Griffith, J R
Gatchell, Oscar
Grenisle, Oscar
Hassall, R X
Herndon, ——
Hess, J A
Hochler, Henry
Hull, W W
Hughes, E W
Hutsen, E J
Hubler, E W
Harris, Charley
Herrangton, J
Harding, Chas E
Hall, John A
Hanson, C
Heslip, J E
Hill, E F
Hudson, B A
Hitchens, Sam
Hall, P B
Hansler, G a
Hanrahan, D A
Hendricks, Jessie
Hill, R W, & Co
Isenhawer, John
James, J S
Jenkins, E A
Johnson, Andre
Johnson, Chas
Jones, Fred'k
Johnson, Gabe
Johnston, J R
Knoll, Capt
Keller, Harry
Kelly, D B
Kelly, J T
Kennedy, J J
Kusler, Dr J H
Karew, Fred B
Kales, Jos
Kleinbamer, H
Kast, Henry
Kemel, Jos
Kughand, C F
Kuffer, Geo A
Lee, J K
Lyons, Geo
Lees, Geo
Lee, G R
Lochrie, A
Lane, E
Lee, Tom
Levy, C
Large, Frank
Larson, O P
Meyer, Morrus
Mally, W H
Mennier, ——
McKeller, Duncan
Mehl, J L
Morrison, J
Mamlawd, John
Magnies, Mr and Mrs P G
May, Henry
Mayoh, E F
Miner, Edward A
Montgomery, Z
Murley, Robert
Mullin, J H
Murray, Barney
Mueller, Fredk
Muller, Julius
Martin Bros
Mulfred, H S
Martin, H H
McCorkle, Frank
McConvet, Wm
McGree, Alex
McWhorter, Hugh
McRae, Patrick
McWithy, Edwin
McElroy, Frank
Moore, D
Miller, Samuel
Miller, C Ed
McGlone, Jas
Mango, John
Morehouse, M V
Moran, Inte
Nicholson Bros
Nilsson, N G
Nelson, Fred M
Nelson, Andrew
Nash, J E
Offner, W L
O'[illegible], Orris
P[illegible], Frank
P[illegible], John
Peppard, J M
Pierson, Thos
Pippin, John
Pierce, Nelson
Paul, Geo
Petersen, F A
Rice, Alvin
Russell, Neal
Rutler, J H
Riley, W
Ray, J B
Rankin, W S
Reade, C H
Rienhart
Reneugder, E
Riley, R E
Ransse, Jean
Schriseber, Jacob
Sloper, Henry
Swenson, T L
Sandal, J
Slade, S F
Slade, E M
Smith, Geo
Small, J D
Svenson, J M
Sanders, G
Silvers, D W
Smith, A J
Smith, P C
Smith, W M
Smith, A M
Smith, H E
Stevens, Lamot
Tiley, Leonard
Turnan, Dr J F
Tullis, Alonzo
Trueman, F
Tarr, H G
Turner, Isar
Tuttle, N S
Vallero, L
Vagg, R H
Virgillid, Taddie
Williams, Alfred
Williams, Edwin
Williams, C H
Withey
Wilson, Isaac
Whitehouse, Thos
Wright, Jas
Wager, Jno Pyatt
Werthmeuer, L & E
Woodward, John
Ward, H
Watkins, W H
Walker, J H
Walsh, John
Walton, Judge

GEO. A. STEEL, P. M.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

San Francisco, June 23.—The steamer [illegible] of the Pacific sailed for Portland to-[illegible] with the following passengers:

Charles Clayton,
Thomas S Cannan,
Rev J Ca[illegible],
Mrs Simm[illegible],
P J Mal[illegible],
Mrs Crittenden & niece,
A Betten[illegible],
Emma Ha[illegible],
Thomas Wilcox & wife,
G L Gower,
C H Lewis,
O A Keystone,
Mrs Cameron,
B P Taylor & wife,
Judge Hoole,
Charles Moon,
William Jingle,
Mrs Kelly & daughter,
Miss M Hadley,
E H Price,
E O Borne, wife & child
G W Smith
[illegible]
J A Clayton,
F H Page,
John R Simm[illegible],
C L Noble,
A O Cummings,
J L Laird
James Goodwin,
E Lobe & wife,
W R Jost,
J H Lewis,
L H Frank,
J L Peralta,
Mrs W B Thurman,
L M Starr,
Mrs S K Brooke,
P S Sweighardt,
Rev Geo Sickafose & wife,
Miss L Compton,
W Williams,
Mrs Marfield & child,
R J Margard
H M Taylor
J Bennett
C R Morrell
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

[illegible]

Paralytic strokes, heart disease and kidney affections prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

Be sure to take the great medicine now

NO. 7216

nce Co.

$10,000

ON

FISH,

; pronounced Sardines

GROCERS.

WORKS,

FERS.

[illegible]

SIMON, CHURCH & CO., N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Best cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

C. C. M'CLURE,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.

Office and Yard—S. E. cor. Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Moldings always on hand.

Sunday Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1883.

THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Since the development of specialities in medicine there has been much speculation as to the method of treating the man of the future. According to some, his various organs will be under the care of several medical tutelary divinities as in the familiar picture of the signs of the zodiac which adorn our almanacs. Thus, the ear will be watched over by Dr. A., all gastric irregularities by Dr. B., fluttering heart or intricate galleries of the lungs by Dr. C. and so on throughout the list. As according to a rather general impression the man who has given most attention to a subject ought to understand it best, so the brain, throat, eye and ear doctors ought to be most capable to look after the diseases of those different organs. Even fever and pneumonia, on this theory, may also be assigned to distinct physicians who will become specialists in their departments, and thus the aching body will resemble a continent at every vulnerable point of which a garrison is stationed.

To say nothing of the inconvenience of this plan, the necessity is not quite apparent. The time consumed in visiting or summoning various doctors to look after various ailments would be no small consideration during our brief existence. Besides, the different fields of disease would encroach upon each other, and thus international difficulties would arise, during the settlement of which the disputed territories would suffer. If the best part of one's morning hour is lost in consulting one physician, what would be the result of six ailments?

Specialism has itself given the key to a solution of the difficulty. The results of special study have already enriched the general fund of medical knowledge and much of the information which specialists have acquired will become the property of the student, either during the medical course or in the leisure of his early professional life. Thus the general practitioner will be a kind of compound specialist, not perhaps as familiar with the minute details of different organs, but, from a more varied experience, better versed in the different aspects under which disease appears. Many local diseases are only expressions of some general disorder of the system, as when a nerve is twisted by gout or rheumatism or malaria, the result, neuralgia, is similar in each instance. It is probable that in proportion as our knowledge of disease increases, different groups of families will be evolved which will comprehend many forms of suffering now spoken of as distinct maladies, which are really only symptoms of some great constitutional ill. Neither does it always follow that a specialist has a better practical knowledge of his subject than the general practitioner; that is, an inexperienced specialist may be less informed in his own field than the practitioner who has for a score of years labored in many fields and compared them with each other. Sometimes the result of treatment by specialists does not compare favorably with that of the general physician.

There are certain specialties, such as that of disease of the eye, which will always remain to a great degree in the hands of special practioners. So, to a less degree, diseases of the ear, skin and throat will occupy the exclusive attention of a certain number of the followers of Æsculapius. In obstinate or peculiar cases the specialist will also be called upon to give the aid which constant observation of one class of diseases often, if not always, affords. Yet withal, the family practioner will still hold his position; the skillful friend who presides at the dawn and setting of life, who is endeared to families by the associations connected with many scenes of joy and sorrow; the confidant, the adviser, the honorary member, as it were, of the family, without whom there would be something wanting in the composition of domestic life—such a place as this the specialist cannot occupy.

[illegible] ON THE PRESS.

Journalism demands to be the thorn in the side of sensational pulpiteers like Beecher. In a recent sermon the Brooklyn preacher said: "Ah, if there could be written over every newspaper, 'Man rejoiceth not in iniquity.'" This is as much as to say that man does rejoice in iniquity, for as Beecher himself acknowledges, newspapers are the reflex of humanity. Beecher says that the daily newspapers glorify viciousness and crime. That they elevate a man who has cut his neighbor's throat "head and shoulders higher than any saint." 'Tis not so. Vice is not glorified in the daily press. Newspapers hold the mirror up to life. So long as that life moves along in the even tenor of virtue there is nothing remarkable to chronicle. But let a man rise above the level of commonplace goodness in philanthropy, honesty, bravery or any of the virtues which adorn humanity, how quick is the press to magnify his deeds. From hamlet to metropolis, and from metropolis to the ends of the earth, is caught up and re-echoed the name of any man who does good to his fellow man. Everywhere the press rejoices to record exceptional virtue of mind or heart. Can Mr. Beecher point to a single instance where a respectable newspaper commends the vice which daily goes to make up the history of the preceding twenty-four hours? He cannot. The newspaper standard of morality may not be that of Christianity. It more nearly resembles that of the Mosaic law which demands an eye for an eye. It demands that no guilty man be allowed to escape. It has no sickly sentimentality to waste on public offenders. Where they break the law, it demands that they perish by the law. It rakes into the cesspools of crime; it tears the masks from the face of hypocritical virtue; it lays bare all that is base, corrupt and degrading in public and private life in order that the law may punish or the sun of righteousness reform. It cannot be mealy-mouthed or tender-handed in its treatment of daily news. It has to hold "the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." And it does it. Despite all that has been said against the conduct of the press, it has been the constant herald and companion of civilization, freedom and the higher development of man.

The Methodists of all branches in the United States number about 4,000,000, while the Presbyterians of all kinds number about 3,000,000 and the Baptists of all kinds about 2,000,000. The Roman Catholics are estimated at about 6,000,000, being the most numerous sect in the country, and about equal to the Methodists and Baptists combined. The sect ranking next after the Baptists in point of numbers are the Lutherans, who in Pennsylvania lead all other churches.

Such is fame. Photographers say that Mrs. Langtry's pictures are a drug in the market while fac similes of John L. Sullivan's physiognomy are more in demand than ever. Is it another triumph of the beast over beauty?

Gen. Grant, at Chicago, was asked: "Is Mr. Arthur approaching your ideal of a president?" He replied, "Perfectly so. I think the people of this country have reason to be satisfied with the present administration."

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

The Nickerson divorce case, while perhaps no worse than many another, has attracted much attention in Oregon because the parties are well known here and throughout the country, owing to the military rank of the husband and the peculiar cruelty of the fraud practiced upon the wife. It has shown the necessity of justice for better divorce laws in the whole country, and particularly in Pennsylvania. The facts in the Nickerson case are given by the New York *Post* as follows: The laws of Pennsylvania, like the laws of other states, require a short period of residence to give the court jurisdiction. Major Nickerson, therefore, in the first place, acquired a residence. In addition to this he packed his wife off to Europe with her daughter. This was in 1880. In Europe the mother and daughter remained, the major promising to follow as soon as he could obtain leave of absence. She waited, but he did not come, though he continued to write regularly until about a year ago. About that time letters and remittances began to be sent to his daughter, and he ceased all communication with his wife. She asked him to explain, but he paid no attention to her letters. Finally she learned from her mother that her husband had obtained a divorce, and had married again. He had married, it seems, a few days after he had got his divorce, which showed, of course, that the object of his application was merely to marry again. More than all this, she learned that the ground on which the divorce was obtained was desertion. No notice of the application, of course, had ever been received by her, there having been nothing but a newspaper advertisement. The whole proceeding was conducted by the plaintiff in the absence and without the knowledge of the wife.

The Philadelphia *Times*, commenting on the case, says of it that it illustrates "how a suit for divorce has come to be treated like a suit for debt or any other routine business before the court. If the libellant has complied with all the technical formalities, and has presented a prima-facie case, and the respondent has not made a sufficient answer, judgment is given, as it might be on a promissory note or in any other civil suit in which no one but the plaintiff or defendant had any interest. It is this perfunctory dealing with the subject that not only makes a fraudulent divorce possible, but actually invites to fraud."

The consequences, moreover, are far more serious than the consequences in civil suits. Fraudulent judgments may undoubtedly be obtained against absent defendants in such suits; but they are rarely worth much, because it is almost impossible that they should be executed without actual notice. Anybody who returns from Europe to find that the sheriff has been selling his house and lands, or levying on his stocks and bonds under fraudulent judgments, has only himself to blame, because the necessary publicity about all judicial proceedings connected with property enables him to guard against it. But it is getting to be not at all an uncommon thing for a wife to learn from a newspaper or letter that she has no right to her name, or her children, or her position, and that her place at the head of her husband's household has been filled by him with a new woman.

Various remedies are proposed to meet the difficulty in Pennsylvania. Several of the judges are in favor of making divorce more difficult by making it more expensive, as they say that people come to Pennsylvania for divorces rather than go to some western state, because they know that they can obtain them there at "bottom prices." Something like the "high-license" plan in liquor legislation is therefore proposed—a fee in divorce cases, sufficiently high—$500 is said to have been suggested by one judge—to make a divorce trip to Pennsylvania unattractive. Of course, the effect of this would only be to make it difficult for poor people and it would constitute a curious kind of reform. The suggestion of a high divorce fee recalls the story of the English judge's sentence of a poor prisoner for bigamy, who pleaded in excuse that his first wife had run off with another man. "What you should have done," he said to the prisoner, "was to obtain a divorce. This, you will probably say, would have cost you £1000, while you have not 1000 pennies in the world. I have to remind you, however, that that can make no difference, for England is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The requirement of a long term of residence is what is really needed to prevent fraudulent divorces, and also the abandonment of the antiquated practice of publishing notice by advertisement, except in cases where the defendant really cannot be found. There could have been no difficulty, if Mrs. Nickerson's story is true, in getting a notice to her through the mails. Divorce reformers ought not to overlook the fact that we have mail communication with Europe as open to the courts as it is to private persons. All the remedies suggested in Pennsylvania are local. The fundamental necessity of a uniform law for the whole country does not yet seem to be appreciated, but the time must soon come when it will.

OVER-CROWDING THE EARTH.

The idea is admitted by Prof. Griffin of the London Statistical Society that the time will come, indeed is near at hand, when the world will be densely populated; that it will not bear any increase, and that a majority of its inhabitants will have to live virtually on the verge of starvation. This conclusion is based on the fact that in India and China the population has already reached that point, while in Europe it is so dense that it has to subsist largely on imported food. With the idea that the limits of unsettled productive land are now in sight, it is argued that the time will soon arrive when mankind cannot go on doubling once in twenty-five or thirty years and be allowed to feed on meat and bread. The natural conclusion is that the limitation of subsistence will then arrest the increase of population.

The argument seems rather premature, first, because there is still a large part of the world's surface, the productive capacity of which has not been thoroughly developed, and next, because the ability to increase the production of the countries already settled is still an unknown quantity. We know that there is unimproved land enough in the United States and Canada to support the surplus population of Europe if they will come over and till it, while the same, to a greater or less extent, is true of Russia and Australia. Of the vast jungles of South America and Africa little is known of their capacity to support large populations, save that they are rich in vegetation. The limitation of population will not become a live question until all the unoccupied or thinly settled territories of the temperate climates are thickly populated, and the most thorough experiment has shown that the torrid zones can not be made to produce food in large quantities, which is not likely to be the case.

It is not probable that even that juncture would bring the world to the limits of its resources. When it becomes a vital necessity to increase the productive power of the old countries, there can be no doubt that science will show how it is to be done. We already know that all the states east of the Mississippi river could by a thorough application of science enlarge their production of food 30 or 50 per cent. But in competition with the cheap wheat lands of the Western plains, the inducements for that class of farming are slight. It has already been said that the lakes, rivers and inlets of the world could be made to produce as much food in the form of fish as the same area of land, which points out a source of food as yet almost unused. Considering that nearly half of the countries of the globe are still in a savage state, and that the other half is susceptible of a very much enlarged production, there does not seem to be reason to fear that its population will commence to starve in the near future.

The successful illustrator of books must be a student as well as an artist. Some of the most interesting reminiscences of celebrated authors are those in which their dealings with the illustrators of their books are recounted. Thackeray made his own sketches. Dickens was illustrated by various artists, and the satisfactory or unsatisfactory character of the work, often gave him pleasure or pain, just as the case might be. Pickwick papers, it will be remembered, were written to go with a series of illustrations already prepared. Though this sort of work might have been regarded as a restriction on his genius, the fact is, Dickens did some of his best literary work in those papers. The poet Whittier has just been passing judgment on the various attempts to illustrate his celebrated poem, "Maud Muller," and gives highest credit to Wellstood's engraving of the subject, from the drawing of Mr. Chappel. The "Judge" is sitting on his horse, while Maud Muller hands up to him her tin cup filled with water from the spring. She is a rather buxom, rosy specimen of the Yankee haymaker. The farm buildings where she lives are shown close by. The picture not only realizes the meaning of the poet, as acknowledged by himself, but in its portraiture is very characteristic of the time and place.

It is not generally known, but the fact is told by a New York correspondent that a suit is now pending before the United States supreme court against the Brooklyn bridge. The suit is founded upon the act of congress requiring bridges of this character to be 135 feet above high water. The Brooklyn bridge's main span is ten feet lower than the law requires, and shipping merchants whose vessels have been badly injured by their masts striking the lower cables have instituted this suit. The bridge directors contend that they have followed the spirit of the law. The shippers say the letter of the law has been violated. What the supreme court will say is, of course, the absorbing question.

Young man, if you want to make a fortune, invent some neat little arrangement and your money is secure. The roller skate patent is valued at $1,000,000; Bell, the telephone man, has risen from the condition of a church mouse to that of a bloated bond-holder, and the dancing negro which can be seen in the shop windows brings to its inventor an income of $80,000.

Allen G. Thurman, the veteran democrat of the Buckeye state, says he never again wants to hear "the still, small voice" calling him out as a candidate for office. He is comfortably well off, and lives in pleasant retirement, attending to his estate and devouring French novels in the original.

RENAN'S "RECOLLECTIONS OF MY YOUTH."

It has been well said that of all attempts at autobiography which literature has known, only two or three are of high importance as revelations of the true nature of humanity. If Augustine's attempt to reveal himself wholly to the world resulted in a religious rhapsody; Rousseau's in the portrayal of the horrible thing humanity would be without a heart; Goethe founded upon his experience a romance which he frankly called "Truth and Poetry," Ernest Renan, in his recently published "Recollections of My Youth," tries again the task which has baffled so many and, in certain vital particulars, he has come nearer to success than any predecessor. In part, this is due to the fact that he apparently attempts less, giving seemingly detached souvenirs, each of which, however, adds definitely to our knowledge of his life and character, but still more it is due to his fearlessness and self-forgetful honesty. The history of the nineteenth century presents no more singular character than that of Ernest Renan, a mediæval mystic transformed by the environment of his age into a modern sceptic. A mystic M. Renan has remained despite his "unbelief, and it is to this fact, perhaps, is largely due that placidity and ease of mind which he himself attributes to "a spirit of content and a native good humor." He exemplifies his own statement that his people live in dreams; it is impossible to imagine M. Renan's ever seeing sordid reality; he is too imaginative. Perhaps the devotee and the iconoclast are necessary alike in nature, since both must be idealists, both imaginative, both capable of unselfish devotion; and it can scarcely be pushing the idea too far to add that, with such a nature, circumstance largely determines whether a man shall adore or destroy. Born and educated in an air of simplicity and faith, fed upon wild legends and unmixed religious teachings, at 15 the lad was not wholly unlike what Erasmus was three centuries and a half earlier. Taught that rhythmic forms were a snare of worldliness, he was at heart a poet, as the present book abundantly proves. His description of his childhood and youth in Brittany are both naive and charming, while his beautiful preface, wherein he compares his memories to the legendary chiming of the bells of the submerged city of Is, is a poem in itself.

> "I often fancy," he says, "that I have at the bottom of my heart a city of Is, with its bells calling to prayer a recalcitrant congregation. At times I halt to listen to these gentle vibrations, which seem as if they came from immeasurable depths, like voices from another world. Since old age began to steal over me I have loved, more especially during the repose which summer brings with it, to gather up these distant echoes of a vanished Atlantis."

Renan's blood was that of a mixed parentage. His father was a Breton sailor, his mother was of Basque and Bordelais descent, and in the son the Gascon elements, he declares, strove constantly with the Breton. His maternal grandmother was a woman of strong character, a bourgeoise of Lannion, who, when the nobility were put to flight by the revolution, felt it her duty to shelter the priests and lend her drawing room for secret masses. His mother he describes as a "true woman of the people," whose wonderful wit imparted a wonderful life to the quaint legends and stories she told, half believing and half disbelieving them. The earlier portions of the volume are made up largely of one or two characteristic tales which Madame Renan related to Ernest in his childhood. A strange childhood it was, and life in the shadow of St. Tudval, the old cathedral-monastery, remote by centuries from that of the world of the time, is described with the most happy touches. It accorded well with the dreamy nature of the boy Renan was, a being upon whom a change of surroundings wrought a change so great as to be almost beyond measurement. The lad in 1836 won all the prizes in his class, and Dupanloup, then at the head of the seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet, sent for him. From Brittany to Paris was a distance such as separates one star from another. "I sometimes think," M. Renan observes, "that the Breton part of me lied; the Gascon found sufficient reason for living!" Space is wanting to follow the steps of our author's progress to the eminent position he has since occupied among the world's thinkers, although the volume is one which tempts the pen at every page. It goes without saying that his attitude throughout is one of determined antagonism against the church, yet he is never bitter, and he bears the strongest testimony to the purity of the lives of ecclesiastics as he has known them. It is impossible to read the book without a profound conviction of his sincerity, probity and intellectual greatness; and the volume is one of the most fascinating, because of the most honest and humane of the age. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.*

Lore [illegible] means perfect health. The Samaritan Nervine [illegible] health.

TO MT. TACOMA.

Vice President Edmunds Enthusiastic Over the Glacier.

WHAT THE SENATOR SAYS OF FARMING.

Not Much on Agriculture, but an Expert when it Comes to Glaciers—Lieutenant Arthur's Diary of the Trip.

NEW TACOMA, W. T., June 23.—[Special.]—Senator Edmunds, accompanied by T. F. Oakes, first vice president of the N. P. R. R., Lieutenant Arthur, U. S. N., and J. M. Berkeley, Esq., general manager of the western division of the line, left Tacoma on Wednesday the 20th, for the glaciers reported as existent on Mount Tacoma, by Mr. B. Willis, of the geological survey. They spent two days on the way to the glaciers in inspection of the Carbon Hill coal system, and on the third day returned from the foot of the glaciers to Tacoma, arriving at 7 P. M. Next morning they left for Kalama by special train, accompanied by a correspondent of THE OREGONIAN, to whom Senator Edmunds said, in reference to his trip:

I absolutely never believed there was anything in America comparable in grandeur to the scenery I have seen on my necessarily brief visit to Mt. Tacoma. The access thanks to the well cut trails made by the engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, is easy, and as I learn from Mr. Oakes, will be made as easy as a carriage road, or nearly, within a month from now. To express half of my admiration for the transcendant grandeur of every part of the scenery, and especially of the glacier, would be impossible. A more perfect glacier, with all the features found in such phenomena, it would be impossible to find. Certainly no Alpine glacier excels it in perfection, and yet, as I was given to understand, it is the least, in point of size of all that have been discovered on this mountain. I cannot help saying that I am thoroughly convinced that no resort in the United States will be so much sought after as this when once people come to know that what men cross the Atlantic to see can be seen in equal splendor, if not surpassed, at home.

THE ASCENT OF MT. TACOMA.

"I hear doubts expressed as to whether Mt. Tacoma can be ascended; but a steady head, a sure foot, a reliable alpenstock and a little determination could probably accomplish what is of course a very daring feat. New Tacoma has a fortune in the fact that it is the best point from which to start to this, the grandest of all American mountains, and I learn from Mr. Oakes that guides and all conveniences will be afforded to tourists desirous of visiting this magnificent scene. If Switzerland is rightly called the play ground of Europe, I am satisfied that around the base of Mt. Tacoma will become a prominent place of resort, not for Americans only, but for the world besides.

"I need not deal with the particulars of our journey, as you can get them minutely logged by my young friend Lieutenant Arthur. Let me only add this much in this regard, that nothing could be, to me at least, more enjoyable than the gradual approach to the inner circle of the court where the monarch of our northern mountains reigns supreme. The emotions stirred in one's breast—at least they were in mine—completely defy all the powers of language to express. When we reached the foot of the glaciers, foot-sore and weary as we were, I could not help pausing in breathless silence as we reviewed this majestic mass of ice, imbedded in the bosom of this gigantic monarch among Alps. If it was not the grandest of the group, as we were informed by Mr. Willis, who was one of our party, it was enough magnificence for us. The stupendous sides of the canyon in which the glacier lay, formed a setting perfect in its harmony of contrast, if the term be admissible to the pagodas and [illegible] of the encircled mass of ice.

[illegible] OF THE ALPS.

"I have been through the Swiss mountains, and I am compelled [illegible] incredible as the assertion may [illegible] absolutely no comparison [illegible] are exhibited there [illegible] approaching this [illegible]. I could give you the [illegible] approximately, of the glacier we visited, but it would be unnecessary, as I understand your paper is about to send a special expedition to the scene in a day or two. I consider you will be doing good service by so doing. I would be willing to go 500 miles again to see that scene. This continent is yet in ignorance of the existence of what will be one of the grandest show places, as well as a sanitarium.

"This morning, in spite of the fact that we came from the glacier to Tacoma in one day, and felt just as used up as you represented us [illegible] last night, we felt every one of us this morning as lively as possible, and, with the exception of a little stiffness, just as capable of any same exertion as we were before we started."

THE VICE PRESIDENT ON FARMING.

"How did you celebrate your advent at the base of the glacier?" asked the inquisitor.

"You must ask Mr. Buckley about that particular circumstance," said Mr. Edmunds. "He was the presiding priest at the pouring out of the drink offering."

"What do you think, Mr. Edmunds, of this country as a whole?"

"It is simply magnificent, as it appears to me, with reference to its timber and mineral products; but I am free to confess that there seems to me to be little elbow-room for agriculture."

"Do you know anything about agriculture and the conditions under which it is successfully prosecuted?"

"I am afraid I do not," said the senator.

"Is it not the case, Mr. Edmunds, that you know a good deal more of law than of this land business?"

"It may be so," said he; "but there is not a man in America who knows more about glaciers."

"Well we won't argue that point, or the matter of the agricultural capabilities of this country. You will admit, I think, that an authority on glaciers don't go for much."

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR'S "LOG."

The reporter then interviewed Lieutenant E. J. Arthur of the United States navy, whom the senator has designated as having kept the log of the party's progress from Wilkeson. He was found to be one of those genial, kindly sailors whom it does one good to meet occasionally in the arid wastes of life; a finely built, genuine bit of manhood, from the immediate neighborhood of the senator's home in Vermont, and who had, with his sister, been traveling in company with Mr. Edmunds for some time. Frankly and pleasantly he opened the conversation, by stating that he had kept a log of the journey, and that it was at the disposal of the correspondent. The offer was gladly accepted, and here it is given verbatim, as the gallant officer wrote it:

Left New Tacoma at 6:30 A. M. June 20, in a special train, with a car for cayuses attached. Reached Wilkeson at 8:15 and unloaded; started on the trail at 8:30, struck a wagon trail a mile and a half from Wilkeson. The trees here were on an average 200 feet in hight, about 10 feet in diameter, and about 100 feet to the first limb. The chief varieties were fir, red, white and yellow; spruce, cedar and hemlock, with an occasional specimen of yew and alder.

THE PARTY IN CAMP.

At 12 o'clock noon made camp, twelve miles from Wilkeson; dined there; the pack animals came up just as we left. The trail was very fine all the way up, although in many places it had to be corduroyed. The bridges were all good, and were of frequent recurrence, owing to the many creeks and marshes which the road had to traverse; the bridges were made of logs, with the interstices filled with split cedar and fir. In passing two large divides we passed very heavy grades on the trail, but the road altogether was very well laid out, and, to all practical intents and purposes, level.

At 3:30 P. M. we arrived at Palace camp. Here there is about a quarter of a mile cleared, and four buildings put up, one of logs for the men, and the others of split materials. Mr. Willis' house was built last winter; dimensions, 15 by 30 by 9. It was built entirely from the butt of one cedar, which tree was only one of many in the immediate neighborhood. At 5:30 the pack train arrived, and soon after the whole camp sought their needed sleep.

THE JOURNEY ON FOOT.

June 21.—All hands turned out at 5:30 and had breakfast at 6, and half an hour after we left Palace camp for the glacier; the horse trail became very narrow for about two and a half miles; we finally left the horses for the men to take back and started on foot; all the party were provided with alpenstocks; I was provided with a pedometer, which checked the distance traversed very successfully, and materially changed the value of Mr. Willis' calculation of distances. I set it to work at this point to make the record. We skirted along a hillside, thickly timbered for about half a mile, and finally took to the river-bed, having to cross from side to side of the stream, to avoid timber, and, occasionally, by way of variety, having to tread the timber to avoid the water. The riverbed was filled with all kinds of volcanic stone, from the size of an egg to large boulders averaging two feet in diameter; the sides of the mountains were covered with bright green fir and other evergreen trees. At this point the walking became very difficult, and was more or less wet; fording the river was done by the stepping stone system, a system which it must be admitted had occasional drawbacks.

AN EARLY MORNING PUN.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at the forks of the river, and on the arrival of the pack horses took dinner a la fourchette at the forks. This pun will be forgiven, owing to its having been made early in the day. The pedometer recorded seven miles and a half. It is, of course, unnecessary to say that Mr. Willis entered his dissent to the record, and took articles in the hands of the clerk and carved extracts—whatever that may mean. I stoutly backed the pedometer. Between you and me, however, there was a good deal of tacking, which might have affected the record). About 2 o'clock we started for the glacier. The road was very rough, being chiefly over large boulders so large that each one was a substantial reflection on the paving commissioners of the country, and showed pretty clearly that their ideas of roadways were behind those of the late lamented Mr. Macadam. About half a mile above our starting point we got a full view of the mountain, all except the top, which was enveloped in a night cap. One of our guides said that this prognosticated a storm. I think he was mistaken, but in support of his assertion he quoted the following distich, which he alleged was a literal translation from the original Chinook or Indian, or some such barbaric language.

A CHINOOK COUPLET TRANSLATED.

"When Mount Tacoma wears his hat,
The people below are aware of that."

At 4 o'clock P. M. we sighted the glacier and at the same time came upon an avalanche, which formed a natural bridge, the snow being tolerably firm and the footing good. On the other side we found the footing very precarious, and the progress perilous. Large stones were constantly giving way under our feet and tumbling into the ravine below the glaciers. Between us and the glacier there intervened a thick grove of alder bushes, through which we slowly, and not without difficulty, made our way. There appeared to be one glacier directly ahead of us, and another on the south bank of the river. After making our way through the alder grove and across a moraine, which appeared directly in the center of the glacier, we reached its foot and could see the water issuing from a cavern on the left, and streaming from the sides of the glacier, on the right. A series of spires rose in the center, right above the moraine, and with that exception the surface of the ice seemed to be covered, as far as we could see, with mud and gravel.

THE HEALTH OF ALL HANDS TOASTED.

From the front there was a continual shower of stones weighing from one to 150 pounds falling, as the supporting ice melted under the rays of the sun. We cut out a piece of the ice, and mingling it with some of the wine of the country, toasted the health of all hands. The pedometer registered 14½ miles from the starting, and the barometer gave an elevation of 4300 feet above the sea level. The atmosphere was warm and pleasant. At 4:50 P. M. we left the glacier and made for our camp. We tried to reach the upper glacier with a rifle bullet, but without visible effect. Reached camp at 8:30 next morning. We began the homestretch at 6 o'clock. In spite of the fact that we walked very slowly, all hands being very tired, we reached Wilkeson at [illegible] o'clock and left for New Tacoma at 7:30 arriving at 8 o'clock.

E. J. ARTHUR,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

ANAMOSA, Ia.—Dr. J. G. McGuire says: "I know Brown's Iron Bitters is a good tonic and gives general satisfaction."

MEETING NOTICES.

Funeral Notice.—The members of [illegible] Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, S. G. Skidmore. Members of other lodges and sojourning brothers in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the Noble Grand. WM. J. SHIPLEY, Secretary.

Multnomah Engine Co. Benevolent Association.—You will meet at the Congregational church at 2:30 P. M. to attend the funeral of our late member, Stephen G. Skidmore. Mourning badges may be had from the secretary. T. B. TREVETT, President. June 24, 1883.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—You will meet at the Congregational church to-day at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late member, Stephen G. Skidmore. T. B. TREVETT, President. June 24, 1883.

DIED.

In this city, June 22, 1883, Alfred Leland; aged 29 years.

Funeral to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., from residence of family, 28 Third street. Friends invited.

NEW TO-DAY.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no children. "M. M.," this office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY RAPID AND experienced stenographer. Address F. M., this office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HEAD OF FINE hogs at stable cor. Second and Main. Apply to Gardner Bros., 105 First street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms, [illegible] bay window, bath. Splendid location. Apply at 380 Third St.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD BY GENTLEMAN and wife. Address, stating location, terms, etc., P. O. box 784.

FOR RENT—IN NORTHWESTERN PART OF the city, near Morrison street, for two or three months, nicely furnished house, eight rooms, gas and bath. Rent low to reliable tenant. Address box 112, city.

CANYON CREEK LAUNDRY WILL REOPEN Monday, July 1, and old customers will be called upon for further patronage and new ones solicited. G. H. PATTERSON, Supt.

GARDNER BROS., SOLE AGENTS FOR OREGON and Washington Territory, 165 First street, Portland, Or. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pianos and Organs.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—THE GAS will be temporarily shut off from the [illegible] until [illegible] 26th inst. Consumers [illegible] their burners are properly closed.

O. P. L. & I. CO.'S NOTICE.

The [illegible] public is notified of important reorganization [illegible] Northern Pacific Land and Improvement Company [illegible] of considerable capital [illegible] carrying forward its objects [illegible] "Honest coal" [illegible] wood at market prices [illegible] address office of [illegible] Third and [illegible] streets.

C. F. PEARSON, Manager.
THORE Y. ZACHRISSON, Ass't Manager.

ARRIVED, A FINE LOT OF
SEASONED LUMBER,
Ash and Maple
At Sutsheimer & Co.'s Wharf,
Shipped from Corvallis, Benton county, and ordered to
S. SIMON, [illegible] Real Estate Agent, No. 13 [illegible] Portland, Or.

SELLING OFF!
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
Below Cost,
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL OF STORE.
Now is the time for bargains. Improve the chance. [illegible] E. WOLF, 115 Front [illegible]

[illegible] speedily cured by THE MARSTON BOLUS. Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation with physician free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE.
Nos. 12 and 14 North Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
F. W. STECHHAN, Manager.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25, 26, 27.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
COURTRIGHT & HAWKINS' MINSTRELS.
THE CALIFORNIA QUARTET! In New Specialties.
[illegible] Secure your seats, without extra charge, at Cornelius' Drug Store.

HAVERLY'S NEW MARKET THEATER,
F. W. STECHHAN, MANAGER.
Beginning Saturday Evening, June 30, Engagement of
The Greatest Living Tragedienne,
JANAUSCHEK!
Supported by her own powerful company, headed by
Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN
and
MR. ALEXANDER H. STUART.
When will be produced
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, '83,
Schiller's Grand Historical Drama, in Five Acts,
MARY STUART.
[illegible]
MR. NAT CHILDS, Manager.
[illegible] MORGENSTERN, Business Representative.

Closing Days
OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
BARGAIN SALE
Ever Inaugurated
IN PORTLAND.
[illegible]
THIS IS
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL
CALL AT ONCE AND EXAMINE,
If Not to Buy.
F. Hartman & Co.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL AT AUCTION [illegible]
N. B.—[illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

BRIDGE INJUNCTION NOT GRANTED.
[illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Consisting of the Latest Styles [illegible] Ladies' [illegible] Children's Shoes, etc.
[illegible]
11 First St.
M. MARKS.

ICE.
Look out for white canvas-covered wagons of Portland Ice Company, [illegible] Telephone No. 39, P. O. Box 108, Portland, Or.

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT.
JOHN SIAVICH,
THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR,
[illegible]

[illegible] especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous [illegible] Beware of [illegible] Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

— FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ridpath's Russia Salve meets with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

— When the fountains of life are not corrupted and embittered by suffering; when the functions of womanhood are strictly normal, woman life is like [illegible] sensibilities [illegible] But many [illegible] disorders have [illegible] permanent cure by [illegible] Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Curry, Luke
Clark, Sam C
Culbert, T [illegible]
Corhorn, —
Connerle, S M
Gomley, Wm
Conner, Wm E
Forrie, G P
Johnson, Wm A
Johnson, Ira C
Jones, Walter 2
Kriski, John
Leonard, Jas W
Lough J E
Schroeder, John
Shaver, John
Sheets, Harry
Stecher, Adolph
Weight, M H
Winsell, Geo 3
Wooley, Joseph
Wenthrope, H
M. COUGILL, P. M.

Bennie Furlay 90, Alice Thayer 86.7, Davis Thayer 86.7, Lorenz Wilhelm 87.5, Emma Wollcom 83.2 and Ada Warner 82 5.

Class B—Mrs. Isabel Baker, teacher. Number of pupils, 25. Cecil Alphonse 77 6, Mamie Cook 79.6, Minnie Cunningham 82, Grace Dowling 93.6, Lizzie Furlong 77.6, Carrie Fellows 96.6, Edith Hexter, 93.3, Frank Healy 77, Jennie Johnson 93 6, Frank Kell 78 3, Frank Keneal 94.6, Herbert Kerrigan 90, Isabel Lansing 99, Alma Lilya 84.6, Frankie Martin 92.5,

...ay Oregonian.

...Y MORNING, JUNE 24, 1883.

...SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

...the following places:
...y store, Fifth and Morrison.
...h and Morrison.
... Morrison.
...n, 107 First.
... First.
...First and Morrison.
...r store, 146 First street.
...rst and Washington.
...street.
... First and Ash.
... First and C.
... Alder.
... E.
...W. Cor. First and Salmon.
... First, bet. E and F.
...toffice building, East Portland.
... 107 First street.
... Morrison street, near Fourth.
... 90 Morrison.
... corner of First and Alder.
... First.
...nting room of THE OREGONIAN, cor.

...OSTOFFICE TO-DAY.

...2 P. M., for delivery of mails.

...D ABOUT PORTLAND.

...mery will ship 300,000 feet of ... in a few days, and start a yard

... the splendid tenor of Hawkins ...'s minstrel troupe, will sing the ...rinity church this morning.

...uperintendent of the Hydraulic ...y, has taken his family to ... summer. He will return in a

... the Alaska excursionists on ... at Astoria at 6 o'clock last ... for this place at 8. She will ... this morning.

... discharging her cargo in first ... a sack of rice is stained nor ..., notwithstanding that the ... typhoon on her voyage.

... in the W. U. Telegraph ... Welch, Mrs. N. Keach, Wm. ... Young, H. C. Smithson, M. ... W. Coppage, T. W. Bates, H.

...ching Fourth are visible ... numerous flags, large and ... and in fireworks of every ... which noise can be bot-

...ure yesterday gave Miss ... of the north school a ... her record was 94.8— ... She received a prize

... up a graven image in his ... much attention from ... Not many of our ... running after strange ... adapted to make

... of Senator Slater, ac... last evening, proceeded ... A. Noltner, where Mr. ... gave him a serenade. In ... the senator appeared ... a short speech.

... S. G. Skidmore ...tional church at ... Friends can view ... hours of 11 A. M. and ... of Chas. E. Sitton, ... Twelfth and Lowns-

... with Judge ... yesterday, on ...tion, caused by a ... here. He will ... the case of the ... considered. Judge ... San Francisco on

... the Territorial uni... pleasant meeting ... the latter was in ... studied law in the ... years while at his ... friends at once ... and was as ... Johnson as the ... friend and

...ompleted a contour ... between Woods ... The object of ... proper grade for ... greatest hight ... the city is 225 feet, ... steep grades

... North First street, ... last even... and manufactured a ... for the theater, ... for a moment ... When ... making ... the help of ... with no

... been in the employ ... Nelson excursion, ... Bingham, over the ... smoking and a de... alleged was due ... Sullivan struck ... rather roughly ... of the ram... and a report spread... to rob the bank, ... excitement.

... BANK.

... Agnew, an employ ... out on the river ... from the shore ... Mr. Agnew ... before he reached ... was about to sink for ... was grasped and ... Mr. Agnew took him ... his clothes, allowed him ... same as Butler and ... and that is all

... VICTIM.

... seems to have a depress... Judge Moreland dis... yesterday in brief space, ... for a holiday. Justice ... stretched on a bamboo ... with a paper over ... flies off. In answer to the ... reporter, he grunted, ... No one been here to-day ... suddenly jumping up ...day, I've a mind to try ... take the next," said the

... DISLOCATED.

... Yesterday, Joe Taylor and ... home behind Joe's fast ... down the road, the buggy ... throwing Joe out. Dale ... but was also thrown out ... again. He was picked ... home, when it was found that ... a dislocation of the left ... attended to by a surgeon ... in a few days. The acci... due to the thick dust and ... the fact that the Colonel had

... DIOGENES.

... northern end of the city has ... in a large cask or tank ... For obvious reasons the ... been inspected by the writer, ... that the novel residence is ... a complete bedroom set, which ... the bung hole in the same ... are in the bottles often ... in museums. At night the ... apartment through the bung ... pulled in after him. He ... on being saved if the river ... during the night.

... BAND OF HOPE.

... promising band met yester... Hall, Mrs. M. E. Stubbs pre... assisting. Devotional ex... at 2 o'clock, in which the ... the Lord's prayer. Drill by ... followed, about sixty children ... Lesson 1, of the temperance cat... Eighteen new recruits ... in and took the pledge. Miss Bessie Stubbs was elected secretary; Miss Mabel Taylor and Master Willie MacDonough were chosen standard bearers, and Master Frank Evans was chosen drummer for the ensuing three months. After the appointment of the captains, the lieutenant and sergeants, the band went out with their banners and drum for a short parade, and returned to their quarters where they broke ranks.

OUT IN THE WILD WOODS.

Messrs. H. D. Graden and E. Oliver, who left here some time since to survey a meridian line and standard parallels from Lewiston to the British Columbia line, have found a rough country to work in. A letter received from the party a day or two since states that about forty miles of the survey has been completed. It took seven days to survey six miles. The country is very mountainous and covered with dense forests of fir, hemlock, tamarack and silver pine, many of the trees being from seven to ten feet in diameter. The trees are so close together that if one is cut it will not fall, and if one gets in the line they have to get around it the best way they can. The party found a ledge of mica—in huge blocks of the finest quality and of vast extent.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

Arrangements for the sham battle on the Fourth are not fully completed, but the affair will be the grandest of the kind ever seen in Oregon. A battery of Hotchkiss guns will be placed upon a hill, with the grand army as a reserve. The regulars will storm the position with all the pomp and ceremony of dreadful war. They will be driven back and then rally and return to the charge, supported by artillery; and then the reserves will come to the help of the battery, and there will be more powder burnt and more battle cries sounded than have been seen or heard in many a day. The affair will terminate with the surrender of the battery and its supports, unless the latter shall become excited by the smell of powder and wipe out the regulars and then sack the city. Oh! there will be lots of fun and noise at the sheep pasture on the Fourth, and readers of this will please remember not to forget it.

BAMBOO PLANTS IN OREGON.

A number of bamboo plants were sent here some time ago by Judge O. N. Denny, consul general at Shanghai. A dozen or so of them were planted on the grounds of W. S. Ladd, and several at S. G. Reed's, on First street. As the bamboo is a semi-tropical plant, and grows in swamps and jungles, it was feared that the plants would not thrive here, but notwithstanding the great cold of last winter, they are all alive and thrifty, those at Mr. Ladd's having this year sent up vigorous shoots, which are now about fifteen feet in hight. The gardener in charge states that the plants will do well if supplied with plenty of water and the roots protected in winter. It would be interesting to know what became of the other bamboos sent over by Mr. Denny. To the natives of China and India the bamboo is of great value, supplying very many of their wants, and if it can be successfully cultivated here may prove of great utility.

A FINE VALLEY.

Captain J. D. Miller, the veteran steamboat man, who left here last May to explore the country around Flathead lake and the river above, returned yesterday. He reports a fine prairie country on each side of the river above the lake for a distance of thirty-five miles and from ten to fifteen miles in width. Eight townships have been sectionized and there are about forty settlers there. The river is from half to three-quarters of a mile in width and suitable for steamboat navigation. Among the settlers there he found old Baptiste Inyass, years ago a resident of Oregon City and known to many of the early settlers of this State. The Nelson brothers, Norwegians, are building a small schooner for navigating the lake. Captain Miller reports much fine bunch-grass country at the west and south of the lake, and many bands of cattle thereon. As soon as settlers begin to arrive the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will probably place a boat upon the lake to aid in the development of this fine section of country.

"SWEETS TO THE SWEET."

Several of the occupants of rooms in the Union block have, or rather, had, a habit of holding consultations with their clients on the main staircase of the building, and when there were no clients to consult they used the stairs as a sort of smoking room and place of general resort. The other occupants of the building were annoyed by the congregation on the stairs, and one of them devised a plan for abating the nuisance. He purchased at a drug store a compound of consolidated sulphuretted hydrogen, bisulphide of carbon and other sweet smelling compounds, which he scattered on the stairs. When the party of "setters" next met they sniffed the atmosphere suspiciously but finally seated themselves and commenced the usual conversation. After a few moments one of them broached the subject of sewers, and from this they descended to vaults and then slid off to decaying vegetable and animal matter, and finally to the great plague in London and then to the subject of disinfectants. At last they began to leave one at a time, each casting a sidelong and suspicious glance at the others as he walked out to lean up against a lamp post or some other support. The last one left at length, shook the ashes out of his pipe, and as he rose and glared around he was heard to remark, "Some dead thing must have crawled in here and died." The club does not meet on the stairs any more.

EPPINGER'S BILL OF FARE.

The following is the bill of fare provided by Eppinger for the Sunday dinner of his patrons. This is probably the first time that baked shad has ever been served at a restaurant in this city:

SOUPS.
Chicken. Gumbo. Consomme.
FISH.
Baked Shad a la Chambord.
Boiled Salmon. Hollandaise.
HORS D'OEUVRES.
Radishes. Anchovy Salad. Olives.
Pickles. Beets. Sardines.
COLD DISHES.
Boned Turkey with Jelly. Ham.
Pressed Corned Beef. Chicken Salad.
ENTREES.
Vol au vent Financiere. Volaille a la Toulouse.
Noix de veau aux Spinards.
Chicken Fricasse. Champignons.
VEGETABLES.
Asparagus. Green Corn. Spinach. Green Peas.
Mashed Potatoes.
New Potatoes. Fresh Tomatoes.
ROASTS.
Beef. Veal. Lamb. Spring Chicken.
Turkey stuffed with Truffles.
DESSERT.
Cabinet Pudding. Ice Cream. Coffee
and Vanilla. Fruits. Cakes, etc.
CAFES.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury yesterday found "not a true bill" in the cases of Edward Lawrence, charged with stealing four cows from M. Podary, and Sam Rushlight, arrested some time ago for robbing Mrs. Price's residence in East Portland. Lawrence was discharged from the county jail yesterday. The following is a synopsis of the report made by the jury, after submitting which J. M. Breck and Julius Kramer were discharged for the term:

"The grand jury report that they have visited the jail and find it well kept in every particular. But the state of the female departments, with no convenience and no sewerage, they declare to be a disgrace to those having control of county matters. The general sewerage of the building is bad—the water supply pipe is too small and should be replaced by a larger one, and they recommend ventilators to be placed in the building from the jail to the roof.

"They have also examined the New Market theater and declare the rear exit to be insufficient and dangerous—the inner opening, the ward, and the bridge and stairs leading thereto from weak and unsafe. The front exit is wide enough, but the inner doors are sliding ones, and in case of a panic could not be opened. They recommend that light doors be placed at the inner entrance similar to those at the corner, and that the closing of the sliding-doors be prohibited during the assembling of any audience. The stairs from the gallery are narrow and dangerous. This, as well as the staircase at the rear, could be easily remedied, and the matter should be attended to at once."

POLICE COURT.

Peter McDonald—Assault and battery upon his wife; fined $5.

Frank Quigley, Jas. Hardie and James Jones—Drunk and disorderly; fined $10 each.

Ung On, Lee Ying, Wong Way and Dong [illegible]—Residing in a bawdy house; forfeited bail of $5 each.

Take Oregon Blood Purifier.

THE RACES.

Renwick Wins the Running and Kate Chitwood the Trotting Match.

About 600 people went up to City View park yesterday, in anticipation of the sport to be furnished by the advertised trials of speed, among them quite a number of ladies. Pool selling was continued as soon as the crowd reached the grounds, the chief interest centering in the running contest, which embraced

FIVE FLYERS,

And not a sorry one among the lot. Jim Renwick, not unknown to fame in racing circles on this coast, was first choice in the pools, though the best judges were not confident of his prowess in a struggle with Trade Dollar and Forest King, while Deschuttes and Ney Ella were by no means regarded without favor. None of them sold in the "field," each having backers who were willing to run them up to a fair figure.

The judges chosen were Wm. Bigham and Joseph Paquet and J. T. Apperson, and they were careful in enforcing the rules, so that the contest was fair in every respect. In drawing for position Trade Dollar got the pole, Renwick 2d, Deschuttes 3d, Ney Ella 4th, and Forest King on the outside. Some little time was consumed in sending them off, Deschuttes showing himself stubborn and balky, but they finally went away to a fair start, Forest King in the lead with Ney Ella at his side and Renwick up on his heels, while Trade Dollar and Deschuttes were but a length behind. From the start to the half-mile they were all in a bunch, and Renwick's backers, who had not full knowledge of his powers, were beginning to shake just the least bit, as Forest King was not well-known, and seemed from the grand stand to be getting in some excellent work. Renwick, however, had not shown what he could do, and at the third quarter began to get down to business and soon forged ahead, showing clearly daylight behind him, then a length and then three or four lengths. When the head of the stretch was reached the race was virtually decided, though Forest being put under the lash made a desperate struggle for first place, while Trade Dollar and Ney Ella were nearly abreast and running like the wind for the third place, which Trade took by a few feet, Deschutes saving his distance very handsomely. Coming under the wire in the order above indicated, Renwick was declared winner in 1:55¼. Good time for the season and track, but any of the five horses in the race are liable to make it in two seconds less before the summer is over.

THE TROTTING

Deserves but little notice, only two starters coming out—May Winters, driven by Lindsay, and Kate Chitwood, driven by Smiley. Three heats were trotted, an even start being had each time, and Kate Chitwood winning every time with apparent ease, her opponent breaking badly. Time, 2:58¼; 2:57; 3:01. This ended the day's sport, which, being the first of the season, was enjoyed by all present. The best of order prevailed and the best of feeling, a fact due to the suavity and good management of [illegible] gentlemen who have charge of the track, [illegible] determined to make City View park [illegible] resort for Portlanders. The sports on [illegible] same grounds to-day will be very interesting, glass ball shooting, baseball, etc.

A PORTLANDER ON THE WING.

The following extracts are taken from a private letter written by Dr. R. G. Rex, who is now on a visit east, to a gentleman in this city. The letter is dated Richmond, Ohio, June 11:

I have at length reached my destination. Thus far I have had a pleasant and interesting trip. From Portland to Sand point, on Lake Pend d'Oreille, the Pullman sleeper affords as much ease and comfort as can be enjoyed in railway travel anywhere; while the rugged grandeur of the Columbia river bluffs and waterfalls, succeeded by the picturesque charms of the Pend d'Oreille region, with its beautiful, transparent lakes, nestling between fir-clad hights and fed by the pure mountain streams, lends interest to the journey and leaves many choice landscape scenes stamped enduringly on one's memory.

From Sand point to the end of the track of the western division, passengers traveled on a construction train on which what was lacking in luxurious elegance was compensated for by the courtesy and kindness of officials and the magnificent scenery of the Clarks Fork.

From the end of track to Missoula, a private conveyance took me forty miles, over a road abounding in mud and stones and bad beyond the power of pen to describe or mind to conceive. I therefore pass it by in painful silence.

Leaving Missoula at 6 A. M., the stage reaches Deer Lodge by 3 the next morning. The passengers bounce and slide about inside of the stage, get out and walk up the steep hills, and eat their six-bit meals of bread and saur kraut without complaint, their principal hardship being that they are kept nearly all the time in full view of the railroad grade, and thus subjected to the mental torture of constantly comparing stage with railroad travel.

From Deer Lodge to Helena was one day's, and from Helena to end of track of eastern division was another day's travel and the termination of stage discomforts. Taken altogether, the stage portion of the route was less disagreeable than I expected, the weather being pleasant and traveling companions agreeable.

From end of track to Bozeman was traveled over on construction train, and the rest of the way to Duluth on regular passenger, with Pullman sleeper and dining car attached. The most interesting portion of the road is on the passage over the divide between the Missouri and Yellowstone valleys, east of Bozeman, and through Pyramid park in Dakota.

Leaving Duluth I went by boat through drift-ice in lake Superior on the 1st of June, then southward through Ste. Mary's river, St. Clair lake and Detroit river. I stopped in Detroit over Sunday and Monday. On Sunday I went to the Fort street Presbyterian church, and found Mrs. Charles Wright, formerly Louise Kemlo, known to many Portland people, contralto of the choir. People in Detroit have experienced a long and severe winter and grow green with envy when listening to a description of the mild winters of Oregon.

I came across Lake Erie to Cleveland. The American Medical Association was in session there from June 5 to June 8. I had the honor of admission as delegate from the State Medical Society of Oregon. The association is composed of delegates from all regular medical societies in the Union, and representatives from the navy and marine hospital service. There were over 1500 in attendance, many of them the most eminent in the American profession. The meeting was highly interesting and harmonious.

I have seen thunderstorms and rain almost every day since coming east, and find it very warm between showers. I expect to leave for Oregon in about six weeks.

NO ONE LEFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your East Portland correspondent was misinformed with regard to the M. E. picnic, when you said in yesterday's issue that "a large number had to return home," because of the number being larger than the law allowed the steamboat T[illegible] to carry. This would have been the case but that the committee on arrangements at once hired the barge Cascades, which gave ample room for all who desired to go. The projectors of the picnic have no feeling of condemnation toward Mr. J. Farguson, inspector of hulls, in limiting the number of passengers as the law dictates, but they shall expect him to use the same vigilance in enforcing the law in every case.

THE PICNIC COMMITTEE.

THE COURTS.

[illegible] COURT.

[illegible] FRIDAY, June 22.

Jas. [illegible] Woodward—Motion [illegible] condition.

[illegible]

Kellerman vs. Oregon Brew.—On trial second day.

SATURDAY, June 23.

State of Oregon vs. Ree Sam and Tie—Arraigned and plead not guilty.

State of Oregon vs. James Flynn—Arraigned and [illegible] to plead.

State of Oregon vs. E. Frankford [illegible]—Arraigned [illegible] till Monday to plead.

State of Oregon vs. Jacob Cramer—Same.

Grand jury presented one indictment.

John M. Breck and Julius Kramer discharged.

State of Oregon vs. Sam Rushlight—Not a true bill.

State of Oregon vs. Edward Lawrence—Same.

Kellerman vs. Oregon Brew.—Jury out.

Forbes vs. Ransom—On trial.

[illegible] COURT.

FRIDAY, June 22.

Fend vs. Alaska G. [illegible] Silver Mining Company—Order on garnishee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. James Carter—Plea of guilty; sentence, $25.

THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

Seldom has any show met with more general approbation than has been awarded to the Cartwright & Hawkins troupe of minstrels, which opened at New Market theater on Monday night. Every seat in the house was engaged by noon of that day, and by the time the curtain rang up the house was densely crowded. One great trouble they had to contend with was green musicians. That is to say, instrumental performers for minstrel business are just as isolated as "funny men" and a good deal harder to procure than clog-dancers. On Thursday night an entire change of programme was made according to announcement, and everything new given. The songs of "Let me Hear thy Voice Again," by Mr. Wyatt, "The Mariner's Daughter," by Mr. Frillman, and the "Dreaming of Mother's Face," by Mr. Morant, were loudly applauded as they deserved to be; and the singing of the quartet in the second part was superbly rendered. And while other companies that have visited here may have surpassed this one in its comic department, not one has equalled it in the matter of vocalization. It is this which keeps the dress circle and parquette filled night after night, whereas the gallery showed signs of dwindling on the fourth night. It is evident, therefore, that the company has established itself firmly in the approbation of our very best society; and this is owing to the fact that Courtright, Lew Rattler and Hawkins, to whom the funny business is intrusted, are men who have a proper degree of professional pride, and will not stoop to coarse jokes for the sake of creating a laugh. They will give another entirely new programme on Monday evening, and appear on Wednesday night for the last time until after their return from Puget Sound and Victoria. On Monday night Master Chas. Goetting, who has been suffering from seasickness and has been kept back in consequence, will sing his favorite, "Rock-a-bye, Baby." If a boy can sing at all, we would rather hear him once than to hear a man sing a dozen times; and those who hear Master Goetting sing on Monday night, will agree with us that he really can sing. Lew, Rattler and Courtwright are to appear in a scene from "Camille," in which they will literally tear tragedy to pieces. Morant, Holland, Wyatt and Frillman will each sing new selections. On their return from east of the mountains they will give another entire change. One thing must be said to the credit of this company—they do as they agree to do; and a change of programme with them means a change from the introductory overture to the fall of the curtain.

Next Saturday evening the theater will be reopened by Mme. Fanny Janauschek in her world-renowned character of Mary Stuart, supported by Mr. George D. Chaplin and an excellent stock company. It is no wild assertion to say that Mme. Janauschek is the greatest tragic actress that has ever visited Portland, for she is a woman of not only high culture, trained in the severe German school which requires something else besides a pretty face and showy wardrobe to make an actress, but she is also an actress of rare creative power, and gives a new and vigorous tone to every character she undertakes. This is clearly shown in her rendition of Lady Dedlock, in "Bleak House," in which such well recognized actresses as Laura Keene, Jane Coombs and Mrs. Gladstone encountered mortifying failures. Though past the meridian of life, she infuses into all her impersonations that wonderful power and vitality which characterized her younger days, when she won the admiration of such stern critics and severe judges as Richard Wagner and Baron Tauchnitz. In this connection we may be pardoned for reproducing a criticism of her Mary Stuart, written by Judge Goodwin, of the Salt Lake *Tribune*:

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> To throw perfume on the violet,
> * * * * *
> Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

And to speak even the highest praise of an actress possessing the ability of Mme. Janauschek were to commit almost a similar folly. Since Rachel and Charlotte Cushman have passed away, no one on either continent has so fitly donned the ermine of the historic throne as she who brought before the large and select audience gathered at the opera house last evening the living impersonation of the beautiful, accomplished, but most unhappy princess, Mary Stuart, queen of Scots. Every line uttered was a study, and every look and gesture a volume. Her stately form, majestic tread, determined air and her decided manner, made her appear every inch a queen. She bears with resignation and fortitude the indignities heaped upon her by "Elizabeth," but when they meet in the woods at Fotheringay and insults are heaped on "Queen Mary," she can no longer restrain her pent-up passion, and proclaims "Elizabeth" a bastard and herself queen of England, in a manner that thrills to the core. The acting in this particular scene took the house by storm, and her dignified bearing at this climax impressed the audience with the real superiority of the genius before them. Madame Janauschek's strongest and most striking quality is her wonderful power of invective and scorn. Her very look, without the utterance of a word, is at times withering, and her piercing glance seems to look into the deepest and darkest recesses of the human heart. Her power of facial expression is truly remarkable, and every shade and degree of contempt and scorn is depicted with an accuracy that only genius, tutored by years of patient and careful study, can acquire. The closing scene, in which she bids farewell to her associates and forgives the knavish earl of Leicester, is full of sublime pathos, and she goes to lay her head upon the block with the dignity of a queen and the resignation of a martyr."

Of Mr. Chaplin it is only necessary to say he is the same gentleman who appeared here in 1880 as Pygmalion and also as Matthew Leigh in "Rosedale," to Mr. Barton Hill's Eliot Gray. He made many warm friends during that engagement and his reappearance on the Portland boards will be hailed with delight.

Within the past two weeks two minstrel performers have died at the east, both well known to Port and amusement-goers. One of these was James R. Grant, professionally known as J. G. Russell, a baritone singer, who visited our city three times. His singing of "The Day When You'll Forget Me," is as familiar as a household word. He lost his voice about three years ago and had been in the employ of Pinkerton's detective agency at Richmond, Va., up to the time of his decease. Some twelve years ago he shot H. Rives Pollard, a brother of the southern historian, for the seduction of his sister. This has preyed upon his mind for a long time and he drank deeply. All his troubles are over now, poor fellow.

The other died on Thursday of this week in New York and was one of the most famous men in the whole minstrel business—Charley Backus. He was born in Rochester, New York, and began life as a newsboy on the New York Central railroad. In 1851 he came to California and first worked as watchman in the Potrero powder magazine for E. H. Parker, who discharged him for smoking about the arsenal! He then made the acquaintance of a jig dancer named [illegible] Burbank and they two organized the Backus Minstrels, afterward so famous from 1853 to 1866. The other members of the company were Hugh Donnelly, W. A. Porter, Charles D. Abbott, [illegible], Napier Lothian, A. M. Backus and Alfred H. Morgan, of whom Lothian is now the only one living. [illegible] Yet he leaves a fortune of not less than $125,000. [illegible] He would be much easier man to play with if he were not. [illegible] Backus was three times married. [illegible] and about six years ago he married Miss Lizzie [illegible] of Niagara Falls, by whom he has a daughter now a little over five years old. Backus was about 54 years of age and leaves a [illegible] of real estate in Newark and Rochester. He was the first personator of Chinese upon the minstrel stage, and will be remembered as the prince of wits in his profession. [illegible] he was more ready in his repartee, and [illegible] surpassed him in the art of viewing life from the ridiculous standpoint.

We had a call from Manager James Love of the [illegible] party, who reports that they played to excellent houses all along the Puget Sound circuit, and have gone to Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton and Weston. Miss Carol Crouse's connection with the company terminated at Vancouver last Tuesday, and she left for San Francisco on Friday night's steamer. We did not learn the name of the lady with whom Mr. H[illegible] proposes to replace her.

Portland is regarded to-day as the best show town of its size in America. Frillman, the well-known basso of the minstrel troupe, said the other day, "You cannot show me another town of this size where a minstrel troupe would be able to play a third night, until you cross the Rocky mountains coming westward. There is Bridgeport in Connecticut, Dayton in Ohio, Fall River in Massachusetts, Grand Rapids in Michigan, Kansas City in Missouri and Paterson in New Jersey. All those cities have about the same population as Portland, but you have to have a star minstrel party to play to anything above expenses on your second night. And here we had, on our fifth night, a larger and more fashionable audience than I ever saw on a second night in any of the towns I have named. The idea of minstrels playing a week in a town of less than a hundred thousand people, is something unheard of back there. But when I look at your private residences and business buildings, the whole thing is explained. There is a great deal of local wealth here."

In a few months more the sea voyage, which has such terrors for theatrical people, will be a thing of the past. Companies will come up from California by the railroad route and go back east by the Northern Pacific. This will entirely metamorphose the face of matters, and we shall probably see on the New Market boards every dramatic and musical celebrity or troupe of celebrities, that appears on the California boards. We have a pretty little theater, and its doors should be open only to first-class talent.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been received at the Library Association of Portland during the week:

Game Fishes of the United States; by S. A. Kilbourne. Text by Brown Goode. Part I., The Atlantic Salmon and the Red Speckled Trout. Part II., The Spanish Mackerel and the Black Basses. Part III., The Striped Bass and the Red Snapper. Part IV., The Bluefish and the Yellow Perch. Part V., The Mackerel, and the Weakfish and Southern Sea Trout. Part VI., The Pompano and its Allies and the Sea Bass or Southern Blackfish. Part VII., The Kingfish and the Whiting; the Sheepshead and the Scuppaug. Part VIII., The Namaycush or Lake-Trout; the Bonito and the Tarpum. Part IX., The Redfish and the Grayling. Part X., The California Salmon, Muskalunge, Pike and Pickerel.

An Inland Voyage; by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Loy's Lord Beresford and others; by the author of "Molly Bawn."

Classic Mythology, a translation (with the author's sanction) of Prof. C. Witt's Griechische Gotter and Heldengeschichten; by Francis Younghusband, with a preface by Arthur Sedgwick, M. A., supplemented with Glossary of Etymologies and Related Myths.

Whom Kathie Married; by Amanda M. Douglas.

The Golden Chersonese, and the way thither; by Isabella L. Bird (Mrs. Bishop), with map and illustrations.

An American Four-in-Hand in Britain; by Andrew Carnegie.

Glossary of Terms and Phrases; edited by Rev. H. Percy Smith, M. A.

Sinners and Saints, a tour across the States and around them, with three months among the Mormons; by Phil Robinson.

American Cottages; consisting of forty-four large quarto plates, containing original designs of medium and low-priced cottages, seaside and country houses; also a club house, pavilion, school house and a small seaside chapel, together with a form of specification for cottages.

Upland Game Birds and Water Fowl of the United States; by A. Pope, Jr.

Part 1—The Green-winged Teal; The American Snipe.

Part 2—The Woodcock; The Mallard Duck.

Part 3—The American Quail; The Black Duck.

Part 4—The Ruffed Grouse; The Blue-billed Duck.

Part 5—The Pinnated Grouse; The Redhead.

Part 6—The Canada Grouse; The Wood Duck.

Part 7—The Valley Quail; The Buffle headed Duck.

Part 8—The Upland Plover; The Golden-eye or Whistler.

Part 9—The Mountain Quail; The Widgeon.

Part 10—The Canvas-back Duck; The Brant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Unitarian Church—T. L. Eliot, minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45. The public is cordially invited to all services.

First Presbyterian Church, corner East Park and Columbia streets.—Preaching at 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 12:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

Scandinavian M. E. church, corner of D and Twelfth streets—Rev. J. C. Larsen, pastor. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

First Congregational Church—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Harris, of Albany. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 7 P. M.

Plymouth Church, corner Fourteenth and E—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Loomis, in the morning at 11 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school at 12:15 A. M. Strangers are welcomed.

German Methodist Church, corner of North Eighth and Davis streets—Rev. J. G. Sinclair, pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Mt. Tabor, 2:30 P. M.; meeting of Ladies' Dime Society Tuesday evening, 8 P. M.

Hall Street M. E. Church—H. K. Hines, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 12:30; service of song, 7:45 P. M., followed by a short discourse founded on a floral symbol which will be erected on the altar.

Taylor street M. E. church—Rev. George W. Izer, pastor; preaching at 11 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Subject at 11 A. M.: "The Divine Presence." Subject at 7:45 P. M.: "The Philosophy of Wisdom." Praise meeting at 6:45 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

First Congregational Church, Holladay's addition to East Portland; Amos W. Hower, pastor.—Regular Sabbath worship at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8:30 P. M. School at 12:30. Seats free, and all are welcome. Pastor's residence corner Fifth street and Holladay avenue.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of First and Washington streets; A. L. Lindsley, pastor—Services morning and evening at the usual hour. The morning services will be conducted by the Rev. Francis A. Horton of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Cal.

First Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets. Preaching service at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of Sacramento, Cal. Morning subject: "The Cities of Refuge." Evening subject: "The Fate of a Fool." Free pews and a cordial welcome to all who may attend these services. Strangers invited.

The Church of Sea and Land, corner Third and D streets, Chaplain Stubbs, pastor.—Regular Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. for one hour. Preaching and communion service at 11 A. M. Preaching in the evening at 7:30. Monday, Bethel Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., of the World; Tuesday, prophetic study; Thursday, prayer meeting; Friday, Woman's Christian Temperance Union; these meetings at 3 P. M.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Eleventh and Main streets—Rev. E. T. Lee, pastor; residence, Ninth and Columbia streets. Services for the coming Sabbath are as follows: Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:30 o'clock. All pews free, and congregational singing. A special effort is made to welcome strangers and visitors. You are cordially invited to attend.

How the Indians Elect Their Great Medicine Men.

[Chico Record.]

Yesterday the Indians on the Rancho Chico had lively sport in their "sweat house." A large crowd of people from town witnessed the dancing. The singers kept up their horrid yells until late in the night. This "sweat house" is built in the shape of a hill, or mound, an entrance being had from a hole on top. It is built of heavy lumber and covered with dirt. The air inside is almost stifling, but the Indians stay in the house for several hours. There was in yesterday's doings the election of a medicine man, and the Indians were rigged out in their best toggery. This election business with the Indians was conducted "on the square," the best man [illegible] taking the office. There is no chance for stuffing the ballots, and they don't trouble with the great register. The two applicants take their places in the "sweat house," and at a given signal they begin dancing. It is not a graceful gliding waltz, but it is something after the style of the "Highland Fling," the Indians jumping and kicking until a person would think they would jerk their limbs off. The man who can stand this work the longest is the best man, and is elected. Yesterday the fun commenced in the forenoon, and was not finished until midnight. The jumpers gave out several times and had to be rubbed and bathed by their friends, and finally one of the bucks quit, saying that he had all he could stand.

A View of Portland.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

We are surprised to find Portland so much of a place. It is a beautiful city of 25,000 inhabitants and is as well built as many of the eastern cities of twice the size. It has fine churches, schools, handsome market buildings, beautiful private residences occupying whole blocks of ground, tastefully laid out, good, wide, well paved streets, fine business blocks, elegant bank buildings and the worst hotels I ever stopped in. I believe, however, the latter objectionable feature is soon to be overcome as Mr. Villard's companies are to build a hotel this season. Portland has an immense trade. The whole of Oregon, Washington and part of Idaho draw on her for supplies, but this must be divided on completion of the Northern Pacific.

MR. ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Graduating Class of the Portland High School.

Young friends of the graduating class: In addressing you this evening, I direct your minds to that result of your education which ought to be of greatest service to you in life. This, briefly phrased, is the *power of self-determination;* and, paraphrased, is the aggregate of the habits of thought, training and control over inclination, which enables you to place and hold your minds upon one line of thought, feeling or action for the time being, to the exclusion of all others. When Helvetius said that genius was a "continuous attention" (*une attention suivie*) he beaconed one of the chief ends, the final cause of education (whether of the home or the school), which is to drill body, mind, conscience and desire, under the authority of the will, and to discipline the will itself through the succession of its efforts to that result, be it more or less, where the person has self-control, self-determination—the power to say to his thought come, and it cometh, to that impulse, "Go, and it goeth," and to the aggregate of mental and emotional habits, as to a servant, "Do this, and it doeth it."

Few people understand how dependent human activity is upon the passing impressions of sense, such as sight or sound externally, and bodily states or impulses internally. If you were asked to fix your eyes upon an object—a figure on a blackboard, for example—and with your line of vision so fixed were required to mentally watch a piece of chalk on the end of a pointer which some one was moving slowly about within the field of vision, and were further required to tell the instant that the chalk passed out of the field of vision, you would be sensibly made aware of the great difficulty in dissassociating the mental act and the outward one, the eye tending to move when your thought follows the chalk point. This is a test sometimes applied by the physician to decide upon certain suspected errors of sight, but there is great difficulty in applying the test because of what we may call the vagrancy of the will; and it furnishes us an illustration of a distinct act of will, as against habit or inclination. A true education has, perhaps, without your knowing it, developed in you this habit of continuous attention and a certain power, when you call for it, of centering your mind upon one line of thought, or your action in one direction of conduct, and resisting or disregarding whatever opposes or is foreign to it. In the degree that you have this power of continuous attention—and it always is an acquired power, always implies a conquest over nature—you may be said to be adequately educated, and only furnished for the activities of adult life.

It would surely be a one-sided view of education that made little of the actual knowledge, the formulas and facts with which it stores the mind. These are, doubtless, of enduring use—enabling a callow youth, in one sense, to know more than Aristotle or Bacon, and begin where they left off; but the educator is poorly equipped for his great work who does not recognize the education of *function* as more important than the providing of materials for it—in other words, who does not recognize that "how to make and use tools," is more important than the furnishing of specific tools. The various faculties of man, perceptive and receptive, such as memory, and imagination and comparison, with their acquired contents, may be so regarded as tools, and the tool-using power is the power of continuous attention—of self-determination, as the philosophers call it—the slowly acquired will-power which holds the mind, with the least conscious struggle or effort, to its determined subject or work. It is a study of education which has not helped man or woman to this mental and emotional self-control and self-possession and habit of continuity. Not what I learned at school, so much as how I learned it, goes with me through life; and the ideal education will tend more and more, especially in the early training, to give the child-man self possession, and to furnish the conditions under which the will is self disciplined, and holds the mental faculties and desires to order as a captain does the soldiers of his command.

Therefore the best service of teachers, if penetrated with the real genius of their profession, is not what might appear to be their work of routine drill and marks; nor is their success to be measured by a uniform product in the mind and conduct of children. Rather do they fulfill their function when they most respect the individuality of the child and help him to know and use his own personal bent or talent; and in the administration of school routine to this personal function of each individual life, with its sacred rights, limitations and inborn grace, is found room for the teacher's highest, most loving skill. The preceptors to whom we look back with most gratitude, and crown with our life-long reverent affection, are those who prompted us to find ourselves out, using their loving authority to help us in attaining self-direction, balance, and just aim. This cannot be done by the dozen, or by the grade. It drives the teacher to be each boy or girl's personal friend, and in a sense a partner in their home.

Without further analysis, let us consider what the outcome of such a mental self-possession or habit of continuous attention will be when home and school launch us into the wide world. It ought, *first*, young friends, to find you to-night with an ideal purpose, a clear-set principle that whatever your specialized work may be, or become, you will aim to have it the best of its kind. Your education should have developed the habit of perfection—if we may so phrase it—the habit of being nobly discontented with anything less than the best, in the output of your activity; *secondly*, your completed education should find you either already settled, or soon to be, in a definite purpose of a concrete work, useful, honorable and adapted to the just measure of your powers and surroundings; and, *thirdly*, if your education has done anything worth doing such for you, it will have made it comparatively easy for you to *concentrate*, with all your tools, upon this life work, with single continuous attention—saving your waste effort, and the loss that comes from a hand-to-mouth purpose which is at the mercy of ever shifting circumstance or impulse. You can take up with no profession, trade or livelihood in which there will not be difficulties, obstacles, commonplace details, drudgery; but your education must have disciplined you to conquer your disgust and to push, like a pioneer, through the brush for a home in the wilderness. Of these three outcomes of your education, so enumerated, let me briefly dwell upon the last and again urge upon you persistence in the occupation or work which you may elect to undertake. If you have dealt honorably with yourself, and with those who have given you home, means, protection while you studied—you cannot now any longer be willing to be dependent. You must have already chosen, or are very soon to make choice of a life-work, in which you are at once to maintain yourselves as bread-winners, and contribute to society some return for its large bounties to you. It is to the manner of this life-work that I now urge you to give concern, and to address the strong force of continuous attention. In nothing will your education give such evidence of itself as in the power—if you have acquired it—of intensity of application, of subordination, of subordinating everything to one life plan, of bringing under subjugation all vagrant inclinations, of conquering your disgusts, of pursuing one purpose through its natural history of beginning, middle and end. The field of usefulness is practically boundless; the field of skilled work is practically a constant and ... The failure of men is vagrant will by which they get side-tracked or ditched, and are led to try to do twenty things ill instead of one thing well. Their power of continuance and purpose gives out at the point where their life work presents obstacles, or does not bring money enough. At just that point some others gradually pass up, hold on, increase their application and come up on the prize of honorable success. Impatience of processes is an American sin. There ought to be in every school room a method, an administration which rebukes this impatience. No lesson that we give, no power we impart is worth so much as the education of continuity of purpose and patience with processes. If the school life be one year long or eight, what it does for the vagrant will, is its contribution to the coming man.

In conclusion, lest any half question arise as to the application of this principle of education, let me say that it equally applies to the sphere of woman, even if we limit it the "queendom" of home, and much more when we recognize no restraint or bar to her activities in the world. Women, perhaps, even more than men, need as a result of education the power of continuity in purpose, the calming and regulating power of a life plan, persisted in, and giving them true independence. We would have every girl perfect herself in something which will fit her to earn a livelihood and attain the self-respect of usefulness. We know of no condition, not even the misfortune of being rich, that need bar a true woman from a life purpose, and consecration of herself to it. There are thus women of station and wealth in England, and in some of our older communities, who devote themselves as single-heartedly, as though their bread depended on it, to vocations like teaching, nursing, literature, or lifting the poor. Be thankful if there is added to your lot the impetus that makes part of the necessary life plan, earning your livelihood. If otherwise, none the less—if no other plan arises—make your plan to dignify, enoble and bless the home, contributing to it out of your ideal life purpose, the habit of perfection, the patience of processes, the self control, and conquest over impulse, which your education ought to give you, and which if it has not given you, it has measurably failed. "Look upward," says Schiller, "to your dignity and your mission, not downwards to your happiness and wants." Young women and young men please accept these words, as expressing my deepest interest in your true welfare; my hope—added to that of your parents and teachers, that your lives may bless the world and honor God.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Or., June 23, 1883. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Allen, Mrs Cynthia
Brandon, Miss Lottie B
Brady, Mrs Kate
Rasnest, Miss Geo
Bailey, Mrs Lester A
Caine, Mrs Maggie
Clifford, Miss Ruth
Cagana, Miss Lizzie
DeCoy, Miss La La
Dixon, Nancy
Ferris, Mrs James
Hastings, Miss Mary
Hobley, Miss Aggie
Hones, Mrs A
Humphreys, Mrs T R
Howe, Miss Augusta
Harvey, Miss Lucy
Hall, Maggie
Hassell, Mrs Henry
Howell, Mrs David
Johnson, Eldsmer P
Lall, Mrs A B
Lee, Mrs John
Low, Mrs
Lonsdale, Mrs E K
Lee, Mrs Tom
Lard, Mrs Frank
Mills, Miss Myrtle
Monroe, Miss Annie
Moss, Mrs C
Martin, Miss Mabel
McDonald, Miss Jennie
Morris, Miss Annie
Neal, Mrs L
Nixon, Miss Cora E
Newman, Mrs L
O'Brien, Agnes L
Porter, Miss Hattie
Potts, Mrs W J
Poebe, Mrs Maria
Parsons, Mrs Hattie
Pressbell, Mrs J
Quick, Mrs Alice
Reed, Miss P
Remsby, Miss Clara
Roggs, Mrs Motey
Smith, Mrs Rosa
Stephens, Miss M A
Taylor, Miss E E
Williams, Miss Charles
Wells, Mrs [illegible]
Weeks, Miss Lizzie
Webster, Miss May
Young, Mrs M C

MEN'S LIST.

Atkins, Frank
Armstrong, Peter
Atkinson, Albert
Albright, A G
Annis, Tom
Austin, Geo B
Adams, J Q
Blaine, Antone
Bunnes, M
Brown, Allen
Brown, Abel
Brown, Ed
[illegible]
Clark, Henry G
Carter, V
Congrove, Hugh
Clark, John
[illegible]
Clifford, P
Clayton, E
[illegible]
Clark, Geo
Church, Wheeler
[illegible]
Doherty, James
Darby, James
[illegible]
Dowling, Wm
[illegible]
Doody, Henry
[illegible]
Fish, Dr Wm G
[illegible]
Hall, W W
[illegible]
Hall, John A
[illegible]
Lee, J K
Lyons, Geo
Lee, Geo
[illegible]
Lee, Wm
[illegible]
Moore, D
Miller, Samuel
[illegible]

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The [illegible] of the Pacific sailed for Portland [illegible] with the following passengers:

Charles Clayton,
Thomas B Cogan,
Rev M C[illegible]
Mrs [illegible]
P J M[illegible]
Mrs Cr[illegible]
A Betch
Emma I [illegible]
Thomas Wilcox & wife,
G L Gover,
C H Lewis,
O A Keystone,
Miss Cameron,
B F Taylor & wife,
Judge Poole,
Charles Moon,
William Jingle,
Mrs Kelly & daughter,
Miss M Hadley,
E H Price,
E Osborne, wife & child
G W Smith
G Wilson
G P Ushon
J M Kelly
Miss Davies
Mrs E Neilson
J T Honey
Ad Bangasin
Geo Durst
Mrs Williams
Geo A Goodell
Mrs Watson
Max Bel brono Koregk
E T Allen
Chas W Laurens
S Binns
C Pierce
Mrs A Barnum
M F Sweezey
Mrs R C [illegible]
A Pierce
J McF Patton
Mrs Dobson
O W Jackson
O Millett
James McCooke and wife
J W Miller
W Sukafoose
C F Conerton
H Castleton
J McPhelan
Miss Irwin
Mrs S P Lomworth
Miss Cora Snell
Miss Ada McMasters
H F Crane
Wm Hollingsworth
P Langton
J A Clayton
F H Page
John R [illegible]
O L Hobbs
A O Cummings
J L Laird
James Goodwin
E Lobe & wife,
W E Jess,
J M Lewis,
L H Frank,
J L Paralta,
Mrs W R Thurman,
L McBlair,
Mrs S K Brooks,
F B Sweighardt,
Rev Geo Stokeiner & wife,
Miss L Compton,
W Williams,
Mrs Manfield & child,
B J Hargard
H M Taylor
J Bennett
C R Morrell
Miss Goodwin
Miss B Duncan
Mrs A Luckwell
E D Bennett
R Levy
J A Williams
R Howard & wife,
C A Burr
Mrs P McDallam
W B Scott
R J Wherity
E P North
J Charles
Miss M Paris
[illegible] C Bull
[illegible] F Thayer & son
[illegible]
[illegible] Smith
Miss E S Hare
R Mercer and wife
George Bennett
J Stapleton
A Hutchinson
Dr Fisher
D Sukafoose
Mrs F M Cole and son
J M Lane
Mrs Wm Irwin
Mrs McCraggie
Mrs T R Merrill
Mrs V E Wells
R W Crane
Mrs Perner
David Linderman
J H Mead

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

J. Houtner et al. to M. M. Solts, S 9, 10, B 4, R R Shops add, June 22—$1200.

Dundee Investment Co. to S. B. McBride, frac on Sixteenth and Q streets, Couch, May 4—$2000.

S. Ilwaco Real Estate Co. to O. Murbe, L 2, B 36, Sellwood, June 22—$100.

J. Hess to L. Kirschner, 160 acres, S 20, 1 N, 2 E, June 12—$——.

RELEASES.

A. N. King to W. O'Connor, 50x100 on Twelfth and Twentieth streets, June 4—$1300.

D. F. L. [illegible] et al to L. Coots and wife, L 1, B 1, Proebstel, July 18, 1882—$100.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

J. Collins vs. C. W. and L. Wallace, June 2—$43.

Paralytic strokes, heart disease and kidney affections, prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.
Be wise and take this great medicine now.

... from Senor Pedro [illegible] attorney ... Sonora, dated city of Mexico, ... has been signed for a new ... Samaripa and Sahuaripa, to ... This refers to Brannan's ... reported to have been author... of ... embracing ... the scene of Crook's recent

...—Drs. Rawlins and Blair report ... are giving general satis-

CRIMINAL.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 23.—Joseph Brown, white, expostulated with a negress for insulting his wife, and the negress stabbed him with a butcher knife, with which he then killed her. Brown is supposed to be fatally wounded.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G. P. Holman, Christiansburg, Va. 50 cts., at druggists.

S. Romeo Reed, of Cincinnati, is busy proving that Shakespeare was an ass. The Boston *Post* has discovered that Carlyle was a swinish crank, and Joe Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is asserting that Pope Leo is a crawfish. This demonstrates the independence of the American mind.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

HOP BITTERS CO.—Sirs: I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. LEROY BREWER.

...cles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, with C. W. Knowles, J. Q. A. Bowlby and D. P. Thompson as incorporators. Capital stock, $100,000.

Judge Foraker, the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, says his youth has always been urged against him. "My father declared I was 'too young,' when at 13, I fell in love with a red-haired girl, and he stopped my courting her. He objected when I enlisted, and now other people say I am too young for governor."

No. 301, and passenger [illegible] Several hundred people were assembled at the depot to receive the first through passenger train to Helena—in busses, carriages, buggies, on horseback and afoot. There were enough passengers on board to load three busses, which is a pretty good indication of the heavy travel which may be expected to Helena when it becomes generally known that passengers from the east may come all the way by rail.

LUNDBORG'S RHENISH COLOGNE.

Wonderful cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla in every part of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence.

General Phil Sheridan's friends have bought him a house at Washington for $43,000, which he will find open for him when he succeeds Sherman as head of the army.

[illegible] Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer,
Special attention paid to [illegible] ships.
[illegible] cash prices paid for all kinds of fat stock.

ALL KINDS OF

LADY DELIGHT.

[illegible]

... Dan who was 15 and old enough to ... the potatoes and catch little fish when ... father was ill as occasionally happened. The family's only other sources of income were derived from the prodigious labors of Mrs Doyle who raised chickens, cultivated asparagus, made butter and sewed straw. It was strange that none of these undertakings Delight ... been allowed to share much. Mrs Doyle, though the mother of many children, had no taste for the care of them.

"I can ... potter around all day with the children, Delight. You have a knack at getting along with them. Just keep them from under my feet to-day. I've got to get the eggs and asparagus to market, wash, churn and finish off a dozen of them straw hats."

So Delight, winning, persuasive, kept the four littlest boys under her rule while she ran with them up and down the yellow sands in the bland summer weather. When she was sixteen, taller and a little more sedate, she often chanced to meet Rick Revere, who strolled with them or took them out in his boat. The Reveres were more prosperous than the Doyles; they had more hired men, a larger farm, and then Grandame Revere was Delight's godmother. It was she who gave Delight her pretty purple dresses, in the autumn a fine merino, in the spring an organdie; taught her to sew exquisitely and ... encouraged her taste for flowers. She was a splendid old lady, portly and brave in showy caps, and Rick had her blue eyes and handsome presence. Skipper Doyle's family always liked him, but after Lady Delight was sixteen his firm tread was often heard on the ... his ringing laugh under the low roof. He walked on the shore with her sometimes when the children were not with her, or the two rowed away toward the sunset and ... in the moonlight.

"You'll be taking Delight away from us some day," Mrs Doyle remarked, fixing her black eyes on him sharply.

"I hope so," he replied fervently, and she was fain to turn away, half frightened, half flattered.

... the children ... Tom and Ned and Ben and Will and the baby," for soon there were eight ... under the roof tree.

But ... Delight never fretted or frowned. She ... the baby's flannels, swung it to sleep in a hammock ... played with the twins ... taught the others how to spell and sew ... the whole family. Only she must have her evening stroll with Rick.

"Bunny 'll sleep, mother. I've had him out in the fresh air all the afternoon. And I'll finish the little jacket for Ben in the morning," and the sunset would gleam across the golden head and purple dress as Lady Delight flitted away to join her lover.

"It's plain enough to be seen the way things are going, and I'll have my sister Roxy come and live with me," murmured Mrs Doyle. "I'm not going to be left in the lurch this way."

So Roxy Reed came from her own crowded father's family to make one of Skipper Doyle's. She had curly black hair, she was plump, she was coquettish. Mrs Doyle plumed herself on her young relative's graces. As for Miss Roxy, she set her cap instantly at Rick.

"He's engaged to Delight," said Mrs Doyle in a low tone.

"I don't care," answered Roxy. "He's the only good looking fellow around here and I'll get him if I can."

Delight overheard this conversation, but Rick did not. He did not recognize Roxy Reed as bold and unscrupulous; the red cheeks, dimpled shoulders and ... curls cast a ... over his eyes. And at first it was ... civility to one of the family when he took Roxy out in his little white boat, the Bessie, which was large enough to hold but two. But the girl was full of animal spirits and buoyant life which was exceedingly attractive; it was plain that Rick was soon fascinated.

"She's full of fun and witty—capital company. I don't see why you don't like her," he said to Delight.

"I did not say that I did not like her," said Lady Delight with great surprise. "... never seem ... hardly spoke a word all last evening ... that dreadful baby."

"... interrupted Delight ... worn out with ... she thought Roxy might have ... the child under the circumstances."

"... your pardon, but you know I am not ... partial to babies. At least I prefer them ... By George, but it's fun just to hear Roxy laugh."

... hurt little Lady Delight. It did not ... like Rick, who she knew was fond of children and who had always been tender and considerate. ... only said "Yes, she is ... Roxy's hearty laugh ... take Roxy."

... there was an end of the sunset walks and moonlight rows. Rick and Delight drifted apart and she never lifted her finger to detain him. "I never knew why he loved me," she said to herself, "and now I do not know why he leaves me."

She was always outwardly calm and gentle ... at sight of Rick and Roxy ... she would tremble like a leaf. They had ... each other—to look in ... faces; it was far less pain to ... at least to be apart ... Rick knew he was wrong ... handsome ... to his true love ... Rick ... If Mrs Doyle ... Rick take Roxy ...

[illegible]

... fatal fever ...

[illegible]

... for Lady Delight was lying prostrate in her little white ... had utterly sapped her wasting strength. It was not the teething ... follows.

"... suffering ... he will die ... know that I loved him ..."

And now for ... Lady Delight ... Roxy ... Mrs Doyle filled ... with her sister.

"You've just played the mischief ... here ... Reed. You'd better just pick up and go home!"

"I will that," pouted Roxy, and forthwith was as good as her word.

Roxy was on her way home ... Rick Revere lay terribly ill in the little ... house far away.

Secretly for Lady Delight's sake, Skipper Doyle exerted himself to obtain daily news of the sick man. Only his grandmother's intelligence and faithful care saved his life and prevented serious disfiguration. They heard at last that the red flag had been taken down from the door of the stone cottage. Rick was better—had recovered and come home.

Lady Delight, a very pale and gentle lady, had come down from her tiny chamber and was going quietly about the house. The family had greatly missed her finishing touches of taste and neatness in the little home.

She had filled the window with boxes of plants from her winter threatened little garden and was sitting by the fire mending Ben's mittens when, looking up, she saw Rick Revere coming into the dooryard. He was bending before the cold wind.

She ran to the door.

"Oh, why did you come out so soon in this weather? You will take cold and die," she cried.

"I had better, I think, don't you?" asked Rick, taking her hand and looking into her eyes.

Lady Delight remembered.

"Roxy has gone away," she said.

"I did not come to see Roxy. I don't care to see her again ever! Oh, my little Lady Delight, in the long nights so near my death I learned that I did not care for her a jot. I loved nobody but you. In those dark weeks I have wept like a home sick child for a sight of your purple dress and golden head. But I know how I have treated you. Can you take me back?"

"I hoped you would come," said Lady Delight simply, "so I have just stayed."

A TOOTH ARTIST.

False Teeth Worn for Fashion's Sake—Teeth for a Bridegroom.

A prominent dentist informed a New York *Journal* reporter that he thought the reason why so many American young people had false teeth was because they were fond of change and could not bear to keep their own teeth all their lives.

"Why," said he, "a beautiful young lady came to me and insisted against my protest on having her really fine teeth pulled out and false ones put in their place. 'My teeth are not fashionable,' said she. 'They are too long, and short little broad teeth like corn kernels are all the fashion now and no one admires my mouth, and I will have them.' So I made her the teeth and they cost her just $300. She couldn't see any one for two weeks after I pulled out her own. They were the upper ones only, and I made them up with gold plates for a handsome young fellow who had his own teeth knocked out in a baseball game. The worst of it is that he is in love with this very girl whose teeth he wears, and she knows they are hers. Just ponder on that.

"False teeth are mostly bought by young people, and ladies at that. You see most men wear mustaches and don't care if they are minus one or two teeth, but with woman it is different. Do you know I have a young lady customer who clears two false teeth, and she has swallowed at least eight pair.

"I read not long ago in your paper of a man who, before he committed suicide, took out his false teeth and carefully wrapped them up. I have an old maid customer who is almost a crank on economy. To save her false teeth as much as possible she takes them out and puts them in her handkerchief when she is talking to a servant or during the sermon in church.

"A set of teeth costs anywhere from $15 to $300 and $400. Many people want the false teeth filled with gold, especially in the front, so they will appear natural, and gold ...

"I remember one case not long ago when I was called up in the middle of the night by a wealthy ... man of middle age who was to be married the following evening to a young lady of Madison avenue. He was in great distress, as he had lost his whole upper set ... said he would give me ... if I could make ... a pair before ... He had ... It was then 11 o'clock. My two assistants ... when I telegraphed ... of the finest teeth ... ever made ... happy? Well he was ... pane's looks like."

"I suppose some of your customers have two sets made at one time," said the reporter.

"Oh, very few. They are afraid ... I have, however, a few old ... who have ... best and second set. The former they wear on grand occasions and the latter when they want comfort. Some people can't wear false teeth because they hurt them, especially old ladies who ... gone without any teeth for a long time."

"Did you make any teeth for the guests at the Vanderbilt ball?"

"Oh, ... a few. When I make teeth for the swells of New York ... or one larger than the rest ... But bless you, I can tell a false tooth as far as I can see it."

Sufferings, Servant Girls.

... a well-to-do tradesman ...

[illegible]

... Our Sisters and Our Cousins ... Our Aunts.

FAIR DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Devoted to the Worshipers of Style and the Admirers of Fashion—Our Little Darlings.

[illegible]

... the ... only ... forty ...

Fashion ... for the street ...

... "This is one of the ... what fashion ... a parasol will be worn, but ... they will be worn just high enough to rake out a man's eye."

A paragraph states that a certain actress is under contract with her manager not to marry for five years. Maybe she hopes to rouse the obstinacy of some man by this ... to ... him to propose.

At Sarah Bernhardt's ... the other day a certain Count ... appeared with his arm in a sling, having wounded himself while out shooting. "Really?" quoth the sympathetic Sarah, "... there was no other game."

Rain silks and pongees in novel tints, quite different from the old gray and ecru shades, will be worn this summer as polonaises or redingotes over short underskirts of velvet or ... of Louis velveteen.

White silk jerseys are much employed as bodices designed for bridesmaids' toilets of white Ottoman silks or of kilted satin skirts with scarf drapings of brocaded gauze, edged with wide ruffles of Oriental lace.

Mrs. Frank Vick of Red Bluff committed suicide by taking an overdose of laudanum. She and her husband had lived unhappily and had many quarrels. She was about 22 years of age, and leaves two young children.

The highest amount realized by George Eliot for any one of her later works was $75,000, while the lowest she received was $40,000. Scott obtained only $3500 for Waverly, while Miss Burney was paid only $400 for Evelina.

... tweeds ...

Some weeks ago a woman eloped from Portland with a young man. Her ... calmly and ... not try to find her. The other day ... received a letter from her ... in which she said: "So far God ... health, but I ... yet."

A jolly old uncle had been relating some of ... his early life ... all the women ... said the young ... reply of the old gentleman, rubbing his head tenderly.

Mrs. Parker, formerly Mrs. House, who was ... the wife of her husband, a lawyer, ... Richard K. Fox of the New York *Police Gazette* ... libel because he has published a book purporting to give her life under the title of "The Murderess of America."

Phoebe Couzens, the female lawyer of St. Louis, has brought suit against George ... Scholfield, a prominent society man, for $1000 fees alleged to be due for her services in settling a breach of promise suit brought last year by Martha B. Prescott of Boston, Mass., against the gentleman named.

Why do women so often wander aimlessly in the murky ... of the dead past, brooding over days forever gone? asks a correspondent, and we give it up, unless it be that she hopes by ransacking the dead past to find that in the wardrobe of the aforesaid dead past she may find something to work up into a rag carpet.

The homeopathic medical college at St. Louis having recently concluded to receive no more female students, a project is now on foot to establish a woman's homeopathic college. ... money is said to have been pledged to carry out the scheme, and prominent physicians of that school say the college will be opened next fall.

The wife of a young man in New York has lodged a complaint against her husband, alleging that he is spending on the dance ... the $12,000 ... his father ... manner. She says her husband has ... The young man is only ... years of age ...

[illegible]

The telephone ... Wilkins started ... supper, thinking ... down to the ... drug store for a drink. "What are you going ...?" ... asked his wife. "Just down street," ... answered Wilkins. "But why go down street this evening, when you can ... from here?" ... And Wilkins went to the instrument and made a ...

The Japanese maiden, instead of suing her faithless lover for breach of promise, gets up at ... o'clock in the morning, dons a white robe and sandals ... three lighted candles ... her head ... a mirror around her neck, takes an effigy of her faithless swain ... to a ... shrine and prays for the death of the traitor. And all the same ... the traitor may be sitting up with another girl ... chocolate caramels and whispering ...

Many women ... married widowers ...

[illegible]

... these gambling commercial pursuits as morally dangerous ... any doubt that the equalization of prices which results from calm and wise speculation on a sound basis of capital in the upward and downward movements of stocks and commodities is of great advantage to the world—but the present writer, at least, has never known a woman to whom it would have been reasonable to attribute the same imperturbability.

Nor do we think that if such a woman existed she could be, in the best sense of the term, feminine. A true woman is utterly vulgarized by having her highest excitements and preoccupations not merely removed from the personal to the purely impersonal, but made dependent on doubtful events containing a large element of chance. That which is best and finest in woman will not stand the wear and tear of this kind of life, and though this is true of most men also it is not so true, and will never be so true in their case as it is in the case of women. The corruption of the higher type, as was long ago observed, is almost always a worse corruption than the corruption of the lower. Now women's instinctiveness of perception and liveliness of affection, and that delicacy of tact which arises from sensitive perceptions and lively affections, form unquestionably a much larger proportional part of their whole nature than the same elements ... of men's. ... And ...

[illegible]

... *London Spectator.*

WASHINGTON TOILETS.

How the Wives of Leading Men Attire Themselves for State Parties.

Several Washington ladies have taken advantage of the fashions and devised styles which they consider are best suited to them. In some instances these styles are original with themselves. Mrs. Don Cameron, at a german given this spring, on which occasion the palm of belleship was accorded her, wore a becoming toilet of white ... with snowballs, and had on neither gloves nor bracelets. The waist of her dress was made with very short sleeves and cut low in the neck. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, has adopted the so-called esthetic style of dress. At a recent entertainment at Washington she wore a white China silk, flowered in a very large pattern, with a gathered waist which was very short and very low in the neck, and with ... sleeves and a long, straight, full ... skirt gathered to the belt at the waist. She calls these waists "agoos," that being the first word an infant usually utters, and the style of waist being generally known as baby waists. She frequently wears ... with her evening dresses. On the other hand Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie at the same party wore a classical style of dress resembling that of the Goddess Minerva ... the arrangement of the hair ... ornaments used on the head. Another Washington lady ... has a ... for ... original ...

[illegible]

A Blow at Big Trunks.

The ... railway ... agents of ... have just issued the following important notice ... trunks ... the following rules ... 1884 ... single piece of baggage weighing ... pounds ... transportation ...

[illegible]

A Story of Four Little Kittens.

[illegible]

ABOUT COWES.

Description of the ... Yachting Station and Its ...

[illegible]

... Cowes is situated ... the Isle of Wight ... It faces the ... channel up to Southampton ... the East Indian, China and South American trade. From Cowes to the mainland is between four and five ... I never ... the distance ... started to swim from Cowes to Lymington ... of Hampshire. I was only rescued ... with the tide by a boat which the commander of H. B. M. S. Royal Sovereign sent out to pick up that ... as he graphically and truthfully described him to his first lieutenant, just as the full sweep of the tide from the Atlantic, compressed into a narrow channel, was just beginning to sweep me down to the cruel rocks of the Needles. There are two divisions of Cowes, East and West Cowes, the one stately, grand and aristocratic, blessed with the presence of Queen Victoria some four months in every year, and the other a small narrow streeted town, dependent for its existence on a little fishing in the winter and a great influx of strangers with money from all parts of the world during the last three summer months. Yachting is almost the sole support of Cowes, and without it the dirty little town with its three high priced fourth-rate hotels and innumerable eligible villas would soon sink back to its pristine condition—a resort for watermen and smugglers. East and west Cowes are divided by the river Medina, a brackish creek some six miles long, which runs up as far as Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight. The Medina river is crossed by a miserable floating bridge, and is celebrated for its oyster beds and as a winter lying place for yachts out of commission. On either side for a distance of two miles during the winter the yachts are so closely packed ... that their sides often touch. Four miles of yachts side on is a good corral full of ships, as our granger harbor commissioner would say, but even then not a third of the yachts which rendezvous at Cowes during the season are represented.

East Cowes is a place of villas and high tone; West Cowes a haunt of highway robbers, extortioners, brigands and English tradesmen, all of which I believe are synonymous terms in a watering place or summer resort. East Cowes sneers at West Cowes, and West Cowes retorts that God Almighty only made East Cowes to act as a wind break to West Cowes harbor. Whatever the Almighty's intention, such is about the fact, for East Cowes is at right angles to the Cowes Roads and being on the open side acts as a wind break and makes Cowes harbor nearly a land locked bay. Then too nature provides an enormous sand bar reaching from Osborne bay, which is a continuation of East Cowes shore line, to Ryde, and which was the reason ... the building of Ryde pier, so that boats of moderate draught could land passengers for Ryde at all stages of the tide. This sand bar is a splendid natural breakwater for Cowes harbor, and for its protection a law was passed years ago making it a punishable offense to remove from it sand or gravel, as some skippers were wont to do for ballast. Standing on shipboard in Cowes harbor facing the town, West Cowes rises dead ahead, a green hedged hill sprinkled with white villas out of an azure blue sea. On the left hand are the tree-clad hills of East Cowes with the two white turrets of Osbourne house hardly visible through the tall oaks; on the right side the narrow channel with the dangerous rocks of Egypt corner and Gurnet ledge just peeping out above the foam of the breakers, while behind is the ... shore of Hampshire, the Solent and the narrow neck of land on which stands Netley hospital, a huge building one quarter of a mile and four yards in length, and which shuts out a view of the great Portsmouth dockyard and the huge convict works of Portsea.

The town of West Cowes is the part inhabited by strangers and yachtsmen, and in fact East Cowes is a sort of a private appendage to Osbourne house anyhow, and seldom penetrated by any unhallowed foot. It is fenced in, and when the queen is at Osbourne an armed sentry challenges all unknown persons and demands a strict account of their business before they are allowed to pass on toward her majesty's home or the pretty little village of Wippenham, which is an appendage of the royal demain. Were West Cowes analyzed it would be found to consist of about one main street and a lot of narrow alleys. The main street runs in a devious line from the Medina river to the uttermost limits of Cowes. This street is narrow and flanked on either side by dingy brick houses with heavy wooden ... in the style of the ... century. Down near ... is a collection of old ... such as one would wish ... Toward the ... yard of Mr. John White ... and the place ... a narrow ... ship yard of M... and Ratsey is reached. Wherever yachting ... the name of Ratsey is familiar. He built ... Mr. Ashbury the Brighton ... the celebrated yacht Cambria ... champion ... of England's fleet. When Ashbury ... of the Cambria, Ratsey built him the Livonia, and if I ... there was a lean of ... about the job. Ashbury swears that the yacht was not up to the agreement, and vice versa. I don't mention ... that yachtsmen as a rule did not go much on Ashbury. He was blackballed in the R. Y. C. ... I ... down the street, narrows again until it becomes so narrow that a vehicle of moderate width cannot pass along without grinding the curb on either side. ... wall and shook hands with a friend who was standing on the ... The street was ... and we ... across ... the townspeople ...

[illegible]

... down a passage way ... and jumped ... main street ... town of Cowes ... a narrow ... the sea and presenting a ... of England ... of the place ... building ... in Great ... for members ... committees ... Prince ... Shade ... Gurnet ... behind the narrow ... are beautiful villas surrounded by lovely grounds, the most restful pleasant ... for which the heart of man could wish. During the yachting season the place is crowded and everybody talks yacht until the names of yachts are about the only thing one can remember of a day's conversation. All the men wear yachting suits of blue or white flannel and all the ladies blue serge suits trimmed with white braid. Nearly everybody wears the name of his or her yacht painted on the hat band and in addition the burgee of the squadron or club to which their yacht belongs. For yachting clothes when I was there, everyone went to a man named Redfern, the boss milliner of the place. ... a wig and went to church, a most respectable tradesman. A pretty feature of the place was the gaily uniformed yacht crews who roamed about the place, lounged around the landing waiting to take their masters and mistress on board the yachts or pulled about the harbor in handsomely equipped boats. One can judge of the number of these fellows to be seen when he learns that each yacht carries a crew of from one to twenty-five men. I once stood on the battery near the R. Y. S. club house and counted 412 yachts of all sorts and sizes, from the huge steamer Northumbria, Stevenson's yacht, to the little una boats, so-called from the fact that they have only one sail and are built to carry only one person.

While in harbor it is the custom for each yacht to moor a buoy with a backed anchor, or else a mushroom, and use that for a permanent mooring place.

Regatta week is the great event of the year in Cowes. Then from all parts of the country the yachts come to participate in the great races or look on as spectators. I cannot remember the programme, but I know that one day was given up to the race for the queen's cup, sixty miles to windward and back, one day to the race for the visitors' cup and one day to the town regatta, in which the yachts contest for prizes, given by the people of Cowes, who on that occasion only let go of a portion of the wealth they have drawn from their visitors' pockets. On the day of the town regatta prizes are given for rowing, swimming, barge racing and all kinds of aquatic sports, and the whole affair winds up with a grand display of fireworks, every yacht in the fleet burning powder and pyrotechnics to add to the display.

LILIES OF POVERTY FLAT.

A Few Pertinent Remarks as to the Duties of Women.

Petersburg, Va., Index.

Of all the false and exaggerated social notions that belonged to the system of feudalism none has been more completely disintegrated and dissipated by the better knowledge and truer insight of our times than such as belong to the position and duties of women. It is next to incorrect to say that there were any duties attached to the sphere of duties of woman in the good old days ("all times are good when old"). The services called duties do not claim any part of the high and honorable associations that now attach at once to the name and thing. Let any one look at the series of embroideries, known as the "Bayeux tapestry" woven by the maids of honor of the court of Matilda, queen of William, of Normandy—first of England, and derive from that inspection a pretty fair idea of what was the most and best that woman was thought to be capable of doing in those golden days. True this was not quite all of the catalogue of accomplishments and devoirs. A lady must be mistress of all the mysteries of cuisine; she must be the pattern of all devout practices; she must minister to all the poor, and especially the mendicant brothers of the church; she must be able to leach a wound, and preside as queen of love and beauty at the "gentle and joyous passages at-arms." Such was the Lady Rowena, as she moves in state along the embellished pages of the great Sir Walter, wizard of chivalry, a figure stately and superb enough, but strongly contrasted, whether intentionally or otherwise, by the novelist, with the wise counsels and practical accomplishments of the Jewish maiden Rebecca.

In these days women, without losing any whit of the charm that belonged to them of old, stand on quite a different plane and relation toward society and the other sex. The merely ornamental woman is an obsolete identity; or, if she still lives (as undoubtedly in some instances she *does*) it is as a burthen to her family and a warning to her fellows. It is reasonably enough expected of women these times that they shall in some way make themselves useful. It is expected that they shall master some other sciences than those of cookery and flowers. Helen of Troy, Diana of Poitiers, the very Duchess of Gainsborough would get to be tiresome if she had nothing more solid and satisfying and nothing more gracious and inspiring to talk about than the different ways of preserving cake or of transplanting hyacinths. The business or professional man requires to be assisted in his task of thought, or otherwise at least consoled in the pauses and intervals of his duties. He comes home from the battle— ... expecting that his efforts outside look not only at the mere provision of bread and meat, but at the maintenance of proper position, the extension of influence and the cultivation of the higher and immortal powers. He comes home ... expecting that those efforts have been either positively or negatively supplemented there. In the one case he finds that judicious economy and the wise administration of affairs have put his income to the best practical use. In the other case, he finds himself comforted, soothed and cheered by the exercise of some graceful and gracious womanly accomplishment, the hand of enchantment, the voice of song.

We have spoken so far of married women only, but it is not the fate, nor ever the duty, of all women to marry. There are sometimes cases in which duty clearly enjoins the renunciation of marriage, for the words of the service, "I require and charge you both, * * * that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be lawfully joined in matrimony," are much more than a form. Any such marriage based on concealment and taking advantage of innocent ignorance is a mere blasphemy of that which has been otherwise divinely pronounced honorable and undefiled. And this is but one of many conditions which enjoin the condition of Jephthah's daughter. For such unwedded maidens, in the days of ignorance ... what of scorn and discredit was ... as when Byron sung

"... of Salem lament
... the ..."

... was in ... early unsophisticated ... the only mission for which a woman ... far higher the conception ... the capacity ... the divine ... the very ... lilies of ... have their blessed ... every coming generation ... the bright pathway and toward ... beauty, and when many times those for whom the ... of Salem should lament are those who are married to unworthy or even uncongenial and unprincipled master.

An Arkansas editor having retired from the ... It is due to the public that I ... before I retire ... of the *Spider*. I propose ... to secure office and ... elected constable of this ... other aspirants ... made many friends ... career ... indebted to this community.

... Lizzie Wilhelm ... Emma Wilson 81 2 ...
Ada Warner 81 5
Class B: Mrs. Isabel Baker, teacher. Number of pupils ... Mamie Cunningham ... Frank Healy 7 ... Jennie ...

[illegible]

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[illegible] Sterling Old Cent[illegible]

[illegible] EXPERIENCE [illegible]

[illegible] with these in several business to G[illegible]
mostly in Melbourne and Sidney,
Macduff Iago Bassanio Iachimo,
Clifford Sir John Falstaff
separated from the company I [illegible]
self as leading man to Sidney [illegible]
management of Charles Poole for [illegible]
I met with Charles Kean and pla[illegible]
in Falconbridge Henry VIII, Anto[illegible]
Merchant of Venice" and Don Pedro
Ado About Nothing."
the legitimate drama prosperous [illegible]
lia?"

legitimate always had a chance [illegible] best Australians and theaters were [illegible] d. I went then to New Zealand and [illegible] where they had very nice theaters [illegible] od theatrical plays. I traveled thro[illegible] nds and opened the first theater in [illegible] at the gold fields. It was naturally [illegible] a primitive character and we could [illegible] much more than light pieces. I be[illegible] er at Auckland and did very good [illegible] r a year and a half.

at was your experience of Austral[illegible] cal life?"

ound is good in tone; the actors [illegible] es were always well received and [illegible] was almost everywhere well atten[illegible] left the English colonies and came [illegible] e in a sailing vessel to South Ame[illegible] was an immediate response to my [illegible] to play in Lima and I performed [illegible] legitimate drama for thirty three n[illegible] s with my own company [illegible] t along. We also played in Callao, [illegible] audiences and did very well. Our [illegible] s were Othello, The Lady of Lyons, [illegible] e II, The Daughter of the Regiment, [illegible] chool for Scandal, The Stranger, [illegible] moon and several farces. We remai[illegible] n over four months and then went [illegible] er to Panama [illegible] New York [illegible] as I gave four entertainments with [illegible] ompany in a most successful man[illegible] o had no stage and played in a [illegible] for our scenery but we had [illegible] udiences. On the point of starting [illegible] ork I received a dispatch from [illegible] re to come to San Francisco on [illegible] terms I agreed to. [illegible] ompany went with me and the [illegible] came on to New York. [illegible] rancisco I played leading business [illegible] year with John Mc[illegible] Adams Lucille Western [illegible] Maguire and opened [illegible] r in San Francisco [illegible] gaslight, which proved [illegible] various causes the [illegible] ad to give it up [illegible] theater had been built for Barrett [illegible] ough, and I accepted the engagement [illegible] to me. I became a member of the [illegible] rom the rising of the curtain till [illegible] the McCullough management [illegible] I played a long series of parts, and [illegible] success in his Peter [illegible] Antony, Cardinal W[illegible] Beau Farintosh in School [illegible] and Falstaff. When the McCullo[illegible] gement ended I made up my mind [illegible] nder an engagement [illegible] Tompkins [illegible] Boston theater.

hat was your impression of the San F[illegible] stage?"

at it is liberally supported for a [illegible] ively new place that good actors [illegible] s are always welcome and that [illegible] ful member of the profession [illegible] success to the impulse given [illegible] rious city of the Pa[illegible]. In Bos[illegible] in The Hunchback with Mary A[illegible] and played later [illegible] a play that had been written by [illegible] Boston theater [illegible] Mr Wallack [illegible]

[illegible]nday Oregonian.

[illegible]DAY MORNING JUN[illegible]

SUMMER

[illegible] the golden s[illegible]
[illegible] softest swell [illegible]
[illegible] water gently [illegible]
[illegible] steals from the [illegible]
[illegible] the balmy [illegible]
[illegible] the heart [illegible]
[illegible] grain ripens [illegible]
[illegible] grass waves o'er the lea
[illegible] a robe to every tree
[illegible] to every [illegible]
[illegible] of birds the hum of [illegible]
[illegible] sunshine and [illegible]
[illegible] of the ceiling br[illegible]
[illegible] the brow of labor then
[illegible] the summer hour
[illegible] since the seasons [illegible]
[illegible] beneath the [illegible]
[illegible] they have ever told
[illegible] winter's arctic cold
[illegible] summer's tropic heat
[illegible] their mystic dance
[illegible] ever stray
[illegible] their unerring glance
[illegible] a wild ungoverned [illegible]
[illegible] roll away

[illegible]IOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

[illegible] physician, and among my p[illegible] the wife of a deceased [illegible] The general's wife was a [illegible] nervous debility. She had so to [illegible] genius for nervousness her [illegible] her soul, vibrated like a ten[illegible] strange instrument [illegible] master's hand. She was [illegible] wife, and she adored a sec[illegible] whom she married soon [illegible] death of the general whose [illegible] world continued to give her [illegible] ped the last husband but [illegible] the unworthy scamp—[illegible] than his wife—it no way [illegible] self-sacrificing tenderness [illegible] solicitude with which she [illegible] Whenever and whenever [illegible] offered he stole away [illegible] gant home, and spent [illegible] well as his wife's mon[illegible]

[illegible] sorrow and despair were [illegible] the more as the frivolous [illegible] every reason to avoid an [illegible] knew how to preserve ap[illegible] inexhaustible store of [illegible] reasons and excuses. He [illegible] with the thorough and [illegible] of a man to whom [illegible] yielded income of [illegible] Thus she was unable [illegible] of his infidelity. Never [illegible] instinct told her [illegible] deceived her and was [illegible] that entirely un[illegible] nervous organiza[illegible]

[illegible] his different state [illegible] and discovered little [illegible] deficiencies. Then the [illegible] some bitter tears and [illegible] breaking fashion, and [illegible] that she was not [illegible] circumstances, to [illegible] family physician and [illegible] At first I strove to calm [illegible] way, by lying. [illegible] saw these innocent [illegible] not sufficient. So the [illegible] sat for hours in my [illegible] wringing her hands [illegible] One day she sat [illegible] head buried in her [illegible] moaning in agony [illegible] design, beyond trying [illegible] smoothed her forehead [illegible] my hand, and saw, to [illegible] the sobbing woman [illegible] involuntarily let her [illegible] side, draw regular [illegible] fall into a profound [illegible]

[illegible] merged into joy, for [illegible] her grief had be[illegible] Therefore I [illegible] to roll the sofa on [illegible] the next room. After [illegible] her by blowing into [illegible] that she had slept, [illegible] that has done a [illegible] indeed doctor. [illegible] Probably I have [illegible] my good hus[illegible]

[illegible] pressed my hand and [illegible] smiling [illegible] afterward the coupe of [illegible] stopped again before [illegible] poor wife sat with [illegible] study. Renewed [illegible] I told her to go [illegible] I made the same [illegible] her brow as on the [illegible] she slept again in a [illegible] awoke in a calmer [illegible] to her husband. [illegible] waits frequently [illegible]'s wife came to [illegible] and confessed [illegible] her husband had not [illegible] previous night. My [illegible] nearly over, my wait[illegible] I gently led [illegible] put her to sleep [illegible] door and went back [illegible] servant brought an [illegible] Brazilian prince [illegible] a difficult surgical [illegible] performed, and they [illegible] request that I should [illegible] steamship would leave [illegible] To catch the [illegible] start at once. I ex[illegible] patients I quickly [illegible] necessary instruments and [illegible] ticket and soon left.

[illegible] late, the steamer was [illegible] I was scarcely on deck [illegible] for departure was [illegible] were moving. I went [illegible] unpacked my set [illegible] lost myself in reading [illegible] great honor fallen to [illegible] alternated between hope [illegible] the success of the opera[illegible] with the days excite[illegible] sleep and did not awake [illegible] I went on deck. The cap[illegible] have come a good wa[illegible] miles," was his an[illegible] do you intend to stop on [illegible] We go directly to Rio Je[illegible] thirty six days voyage has [illegible] steamer went much slower [illegible] than now. [illegible] days!" I cried mechanic[illegible] that, captain, a long [illegible] very long time, indeed [illegible] fully at the play of [illegible] presentiment and [illegible] me. It seemed to me as [illegible] nothing [illegible] I have forgotten" [illegible] slipped my mind" [illegible] Like light[illegible] through my mind [illegible] I had forgotten the [illegible] general's wife in a [illegible] the general's wife [illegible] room which my p[illegible] the key of which I [illegible] I cried, lifting my hands [illegible] I must instantly send a [illegible] took two swift steps [illegible] his eyes on me in a [illegible] evidently believed that I [illegible] gone crazy [illegible] I must telegraph, captain, [illegible] I have forgotten the gen[illegible]eral [illegible] sleep. Does [illegible] captain? She was asleep."

In the devil's name, what [illegible] the captain, [illegible] "If you left her asleep she must have [illegible] by this time." He [illegible] back laughing hoarsely and [illegible] two sailors not to lose sight of me.

I need not say what a terrible [illegible] passed. Sleeping or waking, always saw the dreadful picture of the poor woman [illegible] in sleep lying on the sofa from which she could never rise.

In what a state I found myself on the thirty sixth day it would not be [illegible] for you to imagine. At last Rio de Janeiro was in sight. I threw myself into a boat, sprang ashore and ran to the telegraph office. "Break open door [illegible] room wake up general's wife." * * * When the dissipated husband of the general's wife discovered that she too had been out all night he gave the matter no more thought than to use the favorable opportunity for another carousal.

"Is madame home yet?" he nonchalantly asked the porter as he returned the second morning.

"No, sir," replied the porter. He [illegible] did not trouble him but it began to appear strange.

The third day went by and the fourth came and no sign of the general's wife. The husband became uneasy. He sent to her relative in the country. They had not seen her for years. All young man's inquiries [illegible]. The fifth day he informed the police. Their search was vain. It was found that she had been to me that day but they could go no further. Hundreds of patients daily went in and out of my office, in at one door and out another which opened directly on the stairs.

My people could not remember about her, the police could not think of searching my rooms, neither did it occur to my servant to force open the small room since I frequently locked it when I wanted to guard some valuable object of interesting study. So the disappearance of the general's wife remained an unsolvable riddle.

One believes what one wishes. So, when four days were passed, the husband was convinced his wife would never return. He said to himself with a certain painful satisfaction "The poor thing has killed herself. From love of me, no doubt."

According to the marriage contract the wife's wealth now belonged to him. A skillful lawyer at once arranged everything. The young widower inaugurated his monarchy by making such alterations in the stately old house as his somewhat loud taste dictated. His wife's boudoir was changed to a smoking room. In place of the dining room a museum of weapons appeared. The small blue parlor served as billiard room. The carriage in which the general's wife used to ride afternoons was sold and replaced by a yellow English dog cart. She had prided herself upon simple unostentatious livery; her widower dressed his servants in red gold embroidered uniform.

One evening my servant was called to the door by a stout stranger suffering from dropsy who wanted me to cure him. Just as he was about to say I had not been in Paris over a month a messenger ran up the steps and handed him a dispatch. My servant read, turned pale and cried:

"Quick, quick! Break open the door of the little room!"

The dropsical man was so frightened at the outcry that he fell in a swoon. Without troubling himself my servant ran to the study, put his shoulder to the door of the inner room and burst it in.

On the sofa lay the general's wife covered with a thick layer of dust. Under the combined influence of tears, rice powder and dust her face, never pretty, had gained the look of a caricature. She was an awful sight. My servant was familiar with the mysteries of catalepsy, so he wasted no time in blowing strongly in her face. She was not dead, but, of course, much emaciated. At last she opened her eyes and made a motion as if she would have dried her tears.

"Dear doctor," said she, in a weak voice, "I feel a little encouraged. I believe I have wronged my husband. He has really spent the night at the club. I will hasten to embrace him."

She arose and went to the door. My servant was so excited that no word passed his lips. She passed through the study. When the dropsical patient, who had just recovered consciousness, caught sight of her he cried in horror "Is this the state in which patients come out of the private room?" and fled as fast as he could.

The house of the lady was not far from mine. She hurried home. At the door she stopped in wonder. Was she awake? This could not possibly be her [illegible] house. The vestibule was decorated with gay frescoes, a confusion of glaring escutcheons and bizarre flowers.

Speechless in amazement, she went up stairs, intending to pass through the small blue parlor to her boudoir.

There was neither little blue parlor nor boudoir. In one was a billiard table, in the other a collection of pipes.

The general's wife sank into a chair to collect her confused thoughts.

Suddenly she rose. She could hear voices near by. Laughter and singing met her ear. She hurried to a portiere, quickly and resolutely lifted it. Horrible! Her husband sat with some ladies at a richly spread table.

The servant at a glimpse of the general's wife who seemed to have risen from her grave, let plate and dish fall. The women fled with frightful shrieks while the supposed widower, who had drunk a little more than was necessary, flung himself on his knees, and deathly pale, stammered

"It is her spirit! Forgive me!"

"Leave the house," cried the general's wife, "[illegible] your mistress, and chase this unworthy wretch from the house."

The [illegible] who from fear held [illegible] aloof, obeyed her command.

As the sorely troubled woman [illegible] at satisfaction [illegible] my servant who had followed [illegible] unobserved.

"What has happened?" she asked.

"Madame," my servant replied, "you have slept for five weeks."

"Oh, God that I have been," she cried with a deep groan. "When one has slept for so long a period one need never awake."

Those New Yorkers who applauded Judas Iscariot when "The Passion Play" was presented, have not yet been forgiven, though they explained that being totally ignorant of the history of the affair, they merely thought he was a shrewd business man.—Bos. Post.

Literary market report. Short stories are more lively and in fair demand, editorials are firm, essays dull, sermons duller, French novels have a downward tendency, poetry has suddenly advanced from one cent and a half to three cents a yard.—Phila. News.

Many New Yorkers who changed their places of residence on the first of the month have already discovered that they May day mistake.—Low. Cour.

[illegible]

[illegible] Kalstrom [illegible] the following [illegible] of his wife's [illegible]

Kalstrom was known about the [illegible] as "Big Charlie." His claim to distinction was that he commanded a [illegible] in the north seas and [illegible] which [illegible] like he had carried off his wife, a [illegible] Irish girl from Drogheda, one of the east ports of Ireland.

She was a woman with gray eyes and long black lashes. She had strongly marked eyebrows and a mass of waving black hair crept in little curls around her temples and neck. She had the piquant nose of her race and a generous mouth filled with strong white teeth.

It was in March. The sun shone warmly and the great lake seemed to dream of springtime.

His boat was one day [illegible] and Kalstrom took his small boat and rowed ashore for the purpose of getting [illegible]

In the few hours he spent ashore, the [illegible] had changed and when he [illegible] the lake with his stores [illegible] it churned up to the fury of an infuriated sea.

He did not dare to venture upon it, and though he [illegible] somewhat worried he had such confidence in his little Irish girl as he called her, that he spent the night in the city without serious anxiety.

The next day found the storm as wild as ever and he spent the hours of daylight striding up and down the shore, for by this time he knew the few provisions had given out, and that his wife was suffering for food. Twice he launched his boat, and twice it swamped.

"At dark, the light gleamed out from the crib to [illegible], but to Kalstrom's eyes it had a baleful glare, and morning found him determined 'to go ef I hev to swim vor it.'

"Fortunately, the wind was more quiet, and after hard work, he came under the lee of the crib walls.

"His wife had seen him, and cast him a noosed rope from the top story of the crib, for the waves were so high that all the storm doors and shutters were battened down, and the white caps spit at the lanterns as they drove before the wind.

He caught the rope and passed up his bundle of supplies. She dropped it the second time, and just as he got it under his arms, a great wave swamped his boat, leaving him clinging to the wall, blinded and bruised, and depending on the little woman up aloft for his life.

"She began hauling on the rope, and pulled at it until she had drawn him as high as the window sill, he thrusting his fingers and toes into whatever crevices offered.

"As he reached his right hand up the wind came around the corner with a yell and tore him loose, dropping him into the lake; but the heroic Irish girl paid out the line as fast as she could. He caught it and found himself with a chance of life still within his reach.

"Up he came, hand over hand, and as he entered the window, he saw a strange discoloration of her face, a black stain on the bright rag carpet, and the fact that her dress was torn to rags in front.

"He quickly picked her up and found the wedding finger of her left hand entirely gone, and the tendons actually torn out up to the elbow.

"It had been caught between the rope and the stone casing when he fell, and his great weight, playing against the wedding ring, had done the mischief. But as she said 'It weren't a time for fainting, miss.' And she had hauled him up with her right hand and the help of her strong white teeth.

"The tugging of the hemp had cut her mouth cruelly, and she had ground her knees against the walls so desperately that the thick stuff gown she wore was frayed through and through.

"That night the lake shrieked and roared till the lake went mad with the noise, and the waves threw their spray among the pigeons under the eves of the lantern roof, and the injured woman moaned throught the house for the relief that could not come.

"Kalstrom signalled and signalled for help, and four days after the accident a boat got out, and Mrs Kalstrom was taken to the hospital where the wound was dressed, and where she lay for many a weary day.

"When I first saw her, I noticed with great satisfaction that a fall of pretty lace covered her maimed hand, and that 'Big Charlie' under his rough husk, held a real reverence and affection for her.

"To those feelings, he bore witness everywhere and when his friends would play upon him and say half in jest and half in earnest—

"'Ah Charlie, you are a fine fellow, ain't you?' he would answer with naive conceit and confidence—

"'Yase, I am, for I hef gommanded a bark of a dousand dons but dere's a better one dan me at home. And ef anybody says, 'Kalstrom's a vine veller,' you can del him 'Yase, but Kalstrom's wife is a viner.'"

Trees Around Farm Buildings.

Many of the farm buildings of the country have around them no trees nor shrubs and are thus exposed to the direct rays of the sun in summer, and the cold winds in winter giving a bare and bleak look to the premises. There are exceptions and these exceptions are increasing and will multiply more should the owners possess the requisite skill of arrangement. But such may be done without this knowledge. All can plant trees and shrubs; their mere presence, however wrong, will be an improvement, affording protection and adding to the view. If not systematically displayed there is the suggestion of nature in her primitive form, only to not plant so that the trees form a loose mass causing dampness and a lack of free air, or crowd upon the buildings; have in view what space the tree will occupy when grown and there will be no danger. The beauty of planting trees is to have them stand clear whether promiscuously scattered or in rows. A variety of trees is an improvement and there are plenty of the best sort for the purpose such as the elm, maple, bass wood and walnut. One of the finest trees in America is the tulip. The butternut makes a beautiful meadow tree, its natural form is graceful, so are some of the forms of the willow which flourish best along moist places or streams or by a spring. Among evergreens are the hemlock and the white cedar, the hemlock standing at the head of the attractiveness in the fineness of its foliage which can be secured admirably by a little care in clipping, the hemlock but patience must be had with this tree as it is a slow grower, long better after it has attained its size. Set out the tree early in the spring, before the buds push, with plenty of roots, selecting small rather than large trees as more [illegible] Not only the buildings but the farm [illegible] should have its trees.

Excavations at Athens.

The excavations of the Germans cover an area of about ten acres. Just to the north of the excavations rises the [illegible] half cone sacred to the God Kronos from which a good comprehensive view of the ruins can be obtained. Near the middle of the excavated area the Temple of Zeus with the remains of its Doric columns [illegible] North of this, not far from the foot of the hill of Kronos, stands [illegible] a temple of Hera, one of the most ancient of the Olympic temples [illegible] of the Heraion is the Metroon, a temple of the Mother of the Gods. Along the northern edge of the excavated area, just at the foot of the hill of Kronos, [illegible] twelve treasure houses, which were built by twelve Greek cities to hold their choicest votive offerings. From the northeast corner of the main excavated area an arched passage leads out into the Stadium or race course where the foot races were run. Of the [illegible] the temple of Zeus was the [illegible] council house and in the northwest corner of the excavations are the foundations of the great gymnasium. All the excavated area is filled with the ruins of buildings, some of which have been identified with those mentioned by ancient writers, while in regard to others nothing is known. Though little more than the foundation of the various buildings is now in position, the fragments lying on the ground are sufficient to make an almost complete restoration of nearly all the buildings possible. The ground is literally covered with the drums and capitals of mighty columns, the great stones of massive walls and other architectural remains. The mass of brown ruins in the green, fertile valley is truly an imposing sight. What must it have been when those brown stones were brilliant with bright colors and gilding, when bronze and marble statues stood on every wall and pedestal, and the paths were crowded with the noblest and greatest of the Hellenic race.—Corr. Springfield Republican.

Teeth Injured by Tobacco.

I was taught that the use of tobacco in any form was not injurious to the teeth, and in all the literature of the profession I have found nothing alluding to what I desire to present to the profession—namely the evil effects upon the teeth caused by constant use of tobacco. My attention was first drawn to this evil one year ago this month, when I was filling the teeth of a patient who has for years been in the habit of smoking and chewing a great deal of tobacco.

The injurious effects are not very noticeable until the person has been using the weed for about fifteen years but the use of the pipe to excess will show its injurious effects in less time. Tobacco chewing is the most injurious, as the tobacco acts as an irritant in two ways, mechanically and by its properties—mechanically by particles of the tobacco being forced between the gums and the teeth. We have proofs of the irritable effects of tobacco in snuff. The direct effect of using tobacco is the recession of the gums of all the teeth but more especially those on the side of the mouth used most in chewing the tobacco. The sequel to this recession may cause the loss of one or more teeth by a diseased condition of the pulp resulting from its being irritated by having the neck of the tooth and the root exposed to thermal changes in food and in the air we breathe. Exostosis and calcification may result.

Tobacco chewers' teeth wear away on the grinding surface rapidly, caused by the gritty substances naturally entering into the tobacco. The gums recede and are red and congested, and underneath the gum a narrow line of dark tartar is nearly always present and particles may be found still further toward the apex of the mouth.—Southern Dental Journal.

Cutting Heads Off.

You probably know that, in Berlin, when they wish to deprive a criminal of his life they cut him in two at the neck. The executioner that wields the sharp ax, is called upon to exercise his functions as an avenger about once a month. His name is Krauts, a mild faced old fellow with a soft, gentle voice, a dandy manner and white hands and on these occasions he usually smokes a cigarette. He has four assistants, a quartette of cruel hard looking men, whose duty it is to strip the victim. In the case under notice the culprit was suffering the extreme penalty of the law for no less a crime than the murder of his wife and two children. When he had been stripped to the undershirt, the collar of which was cut down to the level of his shoulders, his feet pinioned and his hands tied behind him, he was led out and his head placed upon the block. In the meantime Krauts, the executioner, had stood among the few spectators of the scene, quietly puffing his cigarette and without anything in his demeanor indicative of his office. When the platform was reached, he threw aside his cigarette, grasped the ax in his white sinewy hand, gave it a swing upward and struck with it a blow sufficient to detach the head from the body instantly. The remains were covered with a black cloth [illegible] out of the jail.

I have seen many executions by hanging [illegible] and I have witnessed [illegible] two [illegible] but it seems to me that decapitation must be the most brutal, certainly the most hideous to contemplate.—[illegible] Chicago News.

When a man is carrying home a dozen eggs in a paper bag and one of them slips out on the pavement, he never stops to pick it up. In the hurly burly of this life one egg is a very small matter.

The last word is the most dangerous of infernal machines, and the husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bombshell.—Douglas Jerrold.

It is a breach of etiquette never to be forgiven to sneeze in the presence of royalty, but royalty has never bothered itself to tell a man what to do with his nose when he feels a sneeze working along up his suspenders.—Detroit Free Press.

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